

# THE AMERICAN FARMER,



SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. III.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1847.

No. 4.

## WORK FOR OCTOBER.

From the information we have received, we are fearful that there are very many farmers who have not yet got in their seed wheat. This, we think, is to be regretted, as we firmly believe that much of the winter-killing, as it is termed, of wheat plants, arises from the circumstance that the seeding is done at so late a period of the fall, that the plants have not sufficient time left to them to throw out and elaborate such a series of roots, as will afford protection from the uplifting influence of the thawings to which the earth is liable in early spring. We are aware that many, very many judicious farmers delay the seeding of their wheat, to avoid the autumnal attack of the fly, which not unfrequently sadly depredate upon the early sown wheat. For ourself, however, we would rather encounter the onslaught of the Hessian enemy, than to render our crop liable to certain injury from the breaking up of frost, whose unerring tendency is to throw the roots out of the earth, and thus subject them to the danger of being killed by exposure alike to the mal-effects of frost and sun. In connection with the evils and benefits of early and late sowing, the liability of attacks from the fly, and the danger to be apprehended from winter killing, we will remark: 1, That if the fly be watched as it should be, and the roller be passed over the field when it is in the *pupa* state, that little danger need be indulged in from its ravages—and 2, That in spring, when the farmer discovers that his wheat plants have been thrown out of the ground by the alternate freezing and thawing of the earth, that he should pass the roller over his field, so soon as he can do so without the ground being poached by the horses' feet. This process would cause the soil to adhere to them, encourage tillering, as well as vegetation generally, and impart strength to the stems. Although we do not recommend it, because we are averse from assuming the responsibility, yet were we to discover in the spring, that our own wheat was badly thrown out, we should not hesitate a mo-

ment, in the first place, to pass a light harrow over the field, following that operation by a heavy roller. By this *double process*, we should feel certain of effecting the objects we desired to bring about, viz: the restoration to the soil of the inverted wheat plants, and the imparting to them a renewed and vigorous growth.

Knowing as we do, the importance of the wheat crop to all who grow it—that most of them rely upon it as the means of meeting their pecuniary obligations, we feel more than an ordinary solicitude in their success, and hence it is that we recur to the subject repeatedly. And we will here remark, that all lands which may have been long in culture, on which it may be contemplated to grow wheat, unless they have been limed, should have a top-dressing of that mineral, and that it would be all the better if a certain quantity of ashes were also added to such dressing. The occasion is also a very proper one to make the observation—that deep ploughing is an indispensable pre-requisite to successful wheat culture, as the deeper the pasture allotted to the plants, the greater chance will there be for the water to percolate through the earth, and hence ensure a comparatively dry bed through the winter and spring, and lessen the injurious force of thawing, because of the farther removal of the seat of the frozen bodies from the roots of plants.

Let us now turn to the consideration of a few of the many matters which claim attention

### ON THE FARM.

*Wheat.*—To those who may not have finished their seeding of wheat, we would respectfully remark that they should be sure that their ground is in a perfect state of pulverization before they commit their seed to it. There is no soil, however tenacious, that may not be reduced to a fine tilth by the repeated use of the roller and harrow. Their ground being in good order, no time should be lost in sowing the wheat. For the preparation of the seed, the quantity of seed per acre and every other particular relative to the proper seeding of wheat we beg to refer to our remarks

and advice as contained in last month's journal.

**Rye.**—We trust that every man who intends to grow Rye has it up and flourishing; but if there should be any who have neglected to put it in at the right time, which is August, we would state that we once raised a very good crop of Rye from a field which we sowed on the 24th of November. The day after an intense frost came and froze up the earth. Our Rye was ploughed in 4 inches deep and did not make its appearance until the 10th day of the following March. We mention this fact to show that Rye may be sown as late as the present, and later, not to encourage any to delay doing in October what should have been done in August; for we maintain that no farmer can prosper who loses sight of the importance of the rule of doing all things at the right time.

**Pumpkins.**—Be careful to gather your pumpkins before they are injured by the frost; put them away in some dry place where they can remain good until used up by your milch-cows and hogs.

**Hogs and Manure.**—We mention these in connection, as among the best manufacturers of manure to be found are hogs. As your pumpkins are now fit to feed and there are lots of fallen apples in the orchard, which will afford a supply of food for hogs, we would advise you to fix up a pen to accommodate your hogs of a night. Haul as many loads of loam and leaves from the woods as will give you at least a foot in depth of such materials over your hog-yard. In spreading do it so as that the centre is the lowest point. Confine your hogs therein of a night, give them a good feed of pumpkins, refuse apples or any other vegetable matter, and by the time you will be ready to commence the process of fattening them, they will have converted every load in the pen-yard into good manure, so that you may remove it, replace it with other raw materials and set them to work anew.

**Cattle and Milch Cows.**—See that your cow yards are well provided with the raw materials to be converted into manure through the fall and winter.—Now is the time to commence the good work. Have your yards covered with some 2 or 3 feet in depth of earth or mould and leaves, so arranged as it will absorb the liquid voidings of your stock—in every gallon of which there are the elements of a bushel of wheat.

**Grain.**—Have your grain threshed out at the earliest convenient time, in order that you may be in a position to avail yourself of the rise of the market. We make this remark now in consequence of a farmer friend having told us some few weeks since that he had lost the chance of the late high prices, in consequence of not having his grain, 1200 bushels, ready for market. So much for not doing things at the right time. The difference between prices now and what they were in June last, would buy his groceries and school his children for a year.

**Fattening of Hogs.**—No one should delay putting

up their hogs to fatten beyond the time when they may have eaten up the acorns, as they take on fat much faster when the weather is moderately warm than when it is cold. Let no one fail to provide his pen with good warm, dry sleeping apartments.

**Fruit Trees.**—Examine them, scrub them down with a brush dipped in weak ley, and then give their trunks a painting with a mixture made as follows: 1 gallon soft soap, 1 lb. flour sulphur and 1 quart soot, to be thoroughly mixed together.

**Working Stock of all kinds.**—These must receive additional feed and care, not forgetting that good currying is equal to a quart of oats.

**Planting out Orchards.**—Grounds intended for orchards should, besides being ploughed, be sub-soil ploughed. These operations being performed, if the ground has not already been lined, it should have from 50 to 100 bushels to the acre spread on it, when it will be in a condition to have the trees set out on it. The best manure to put in the hole with the young tree would be a compost made of loam from the woods and the scrapings of the road, each tree to have about a gallon of ashes spread on the surface after the tree is planted.

**Sheep.**—If you have not already done so, provide your sheep with comfortable sheds, and see that they are supplied with dry beds through the winter.

**Buckwheat.**—See that your buckwheat is cut before the frost takes it. Save the straw, as you will need it before the winter is over, or we have been greatly deceived as to the quantity of hay that has been made.

**Young Stock.**—These must be cared for as the pastures get short.

**Roots of every kind** must be gathered and put away before any injury is done to them by the frost.

**Corn Stalks.**—Make your arrangements so that you will be able to spare the time as soon as your corn is gathered, to cut down, haul in, and stow away your corn stalks. In them should your hay be deficient, you will find an excellent substitute. If cut into inch pieces and steamed they will make a very good food for cattle.

**Fences.**—Examine and repair these, as good fences keep up the friendship between neighbors.

**Outhouses of every denomination** should be thoroughly cleansed and white-washed.

**Fall and winter Ploughing.**—Any stiff lands that you intend to put in crops next spring should be ploughed through the fall and winter. You must seize the proper time to plough, which is when the ground is neither wet nor dry. When ploughed in such condition, the frost will benefit it much.

**Draining.**—All stiff, wet, tenacious lands should be drained, and the present is a good month for such work. A main open drain of 3 feet in depth, on either side of a field, with covered drains at intervals of 20 feet, connected with the main drains, would convert a stiff, intractable, wet clay into a friable loam, and save the expense, in the increase and qual-

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ity of the crop, the very first season, besides which, it will make the soil much earlier, and render it more easy to be worked.

We have thus cursorily enumerated a few of the many things which require attention during this month, and having done so, we would respectfully suggest, that every farmer should consider that he will not have discharged his duty, until he shall have spread 100 bushels of lime over every acre of his arable land, as no system of improvement can be considered perfect, which does not comprise within its means both liming and clover.

#### PRODUCTIVE LITTLE FARM.

Mr. Meigs at the meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, held on the 7th Sept., stated that the committee on Farms had visited the farm of the Messrs. Cooper, near Bushwick, Long Island. The proprietors are young men, have used thorough culture and the best manures. The farm consists of 30 acres; help four men, and occasionally men, women and children to pick. The products for the present season are as follows:

They have supplied the New York market this season, with

342 bush. Peas in the pod—averaging 75 cts. per bushel.

1000 bush. Potatoes—price 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  cts per bushel—500 bushels remaining to be dug.

1200 bush. Tomatoes at 45 cts. per bushel.

1200 bush. Bush Beans at 44 cts. per bushel.

75 bushels of wheat.

They have growing for sale:

4000 poles of Lima Beans.

3 acres of Corn.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. of Turnips.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. of Cabbages.

1-20 of an acre in Cayenne Peppers.

And raised Hay enough for their Stock.

The amount of products already sold is \$2508,75 cts.—the value of that growing and still to be sold, is, we estimate, worth \$993,50, which makes the product of the 30 acres \$3498,25.

This is a most gratifying instance of what can be done by well directed industry, on a small farm, and should stimulate all engaged in the noble pursuit of agriculture, to make the soil under their culture do all that it is capable of performing. Generous manuring, skilful and cleanly culture, and perseverance, is all that is required to make poor soils at once fertile and productive.

#### THE CROPS IN EUROPE—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

All the recent accounts from every part of Europe, go to impress the belief upon our mind that the crops in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Austria and Prussia are likely to prove of the most abundant character, and that the demand for foreign consumption of American grain the com-

ing year, will be comparatively trifling. Indian corn and meal, may continue to find a market in the ports of Great Britain to some extent, but much less than would have been the case had proper means been resorted to, to kiln-dry the exportations made there of these commodities. For want of attention in this particular, a very large portion of the Corn and Meal sent out to England and Ireland, arrived out in a sour or musty condition, and measurably affected their reputation injuriously. This defect, however, will be corrected in the future, and notwithstanding any wrong impressions which may have been formed, from the causes alluded to, of the intrinsic value of Indian Corn and the Meal made from it, as food for man and beast, we do not despair of yet seeing them among our important exports. It is but the part of prudence to state that for some years to come, the surplus of present culture will more than meet any demands that can reasonably be looked for in the English and Irish markets. If fair experiments were to be instituted by the cattle and hog feeders of England and Ireland, between Corn and Corn Meal, and any other food which they have been in the habit of using in the fattening of their cattle, we have not the slightest doubt but that the difference would be declared in favor of the former, whether its properties as a flesh or fat producer were taken into the account. From the high estimate which we place upon Corn, in these particular qualities, we are induced to believe, that its consumption must increase in England and Ireland, as its virtues become better known—and known they will be—as man's interests wonderfully excite the mind to make discoveries, when the result is calculated to put money in the pocket.

#### COW SHEDS.

We take time by the forelock, to advise all our readers who may not already have done so, to provide Sheds for their cattle. By having good warm sheds, where they can repose on dry beds, protected alike from rains, snows, sleets, and the piercing chills of North-east Winds, we feel satisfied that animals can be subsisted upon 25 per cent less food, and that they will thrive better. So far as Milch-cows may be concerned, we feel certain that, by thus protecting them, they will give one third more milk, than if left out in the yard subject to the "pelting of the pitiless storm," as it is but consonant to every principle of physiology, that where an animal may be thus exposed—where every breath it draws, carries a chill through its whole system, that the process of secreting milk cannot be advantageously carried on:—it is equally true, that the animal which may be kept in the cold, must appropriate a very sensible portion of its food to keep up the necessary degree of heat in the body; but that if the same animal were protected by a warm stable or shed, that that portion of its food would be converted into nutrition for the

benefit and sustenance of its general system, go to keep up its constitutional vigor, and elaborate all its physical functions

But independent of these considerations, there is another which should, and doubtless will, operate with every agriculturist. Dumb beasts are imbued with feelings, and though they cannot make their sufferings known in words, they feel as acutely as do human beings the pinchings of cold, and hence humanity calls upon us to provide for their comfort. We question very much whether any good man could sleep undisturbed, who should be cognizant of the fact that his cattle were without shelter amidst drifting snows and an atmosphere many degrees below freezing point. We do know that thousands and tens of thousands of cattle do suffer thus, but for the honor of our species we are disposed to hope, that it arises from a want of reflection, and not from any indifference indulged in towards animal sufferings.—Thus believing we make this early appeal, in the hope that it may have the desired effect.

#### IMPORTANT PROCESS.

Mr. S. Bentz, of Boonsboro, Maryland, has sent us two papers containing samples of wheat. No. 1 is wheat in the natural state, as grown with the bran on: No. 2 has the bran taken off, and is as nicely denuded of its outer-coating as is pearl barley. He has also sent us a third paper containing the bran taken off of sample No. 2. Mr. Bentz is the inventor of the process by which this operation is performed; and without pretending to an extraordinary knowledge in the art of milling, we are free to admit that his improvement appears to us, what his circular designates it, an "important" one. He affirms that all varieties of wheat, *white, red, and yellow*, are at once improved from 5 to 15 per cent. by the process, and that the *red and yellow* wheats will make as good and fair meal as the *white* varieties now do. We, of course, cannot be presumed to form any definite opinion upon the validity of his conclusions, but judging by the sample of *unhulled, and hulled* wheat, we should be disposed to yield our acquiescence in the justness of his declaration, and we are the more ready to yield this point, as by the separation of the outer-coating from the farinaceous parts of the berry, nearly all the coloring matter being removed, there can be but little left calculated to discolor the flour made from it.

Among the advantages claimed for his process, the circular of Mr. Bentz sets forth that a saving in time in grinding is effected of from 25 to 50 per cent, while from 40 to 52 lbs. of wheat is saved in each barrel of flour: and that his system imparts to flour made by it the capacity of *keeping in hot climates*.—This opinion he predicates upon the hypothesis, that it is the bran which remains in all meal ground after the old method which causes it to sour. This opinion derives support from the fact, that what is term-

ed *Dyspeptic Flour*—flour containing the bran—will not keep longer than a few weeks without becoming sour. Why this is so, we are not chemists enough to determine, and only note the fact as one which has come under our observation.

The above samples can be seen at our office by millers and others feeling an interest in the matter.

We need not commend the communication of "*A Patuxent Planter*" to the favorable notice of our readers. Its easy flow of language, propriety of diction, strong common sense and practical views, will command consideration, and we trust its able author will often favor us with views upon kindred subjects to those which he has treated in his present paper with so much power.

One of the plants to which we had allusion, in our remarks upon Mr. Worthington's paper upon Bird's Foot clover, was *Buckwheat*. As a green crop, to be ploughed in, we hold it at the head of the list. From the construction of its leaves, and from its habitude, it derives a very large portion of its sustenance from the atmosphere, and, therefore, returns to the soil much more than it extracts from it; and especially is such the case, when it is ploughed under, as it should be, when it first begins to bloom, as, up to that period, it derives but a trifling portion of its food, comparatively speaking, from the soil. The seed of Buckwheat, can be obtained at all the seed stores, and in almost every neighborhood, and, from the rapidity of its growth, two crops may be turned in in one season. Without pretending to any great degree of mathematical accuracy, we will venture upon the assertion, that 24 tons of vegetable matter may be thus restored to the earth,—a quantity amply sufficient, with the aid of plaster, to give heart to the soil.

We had not the slightest idea that the author of the article headed "*Drought vs. Drouth*," in the use of the word "*democracy*," intended to convey a slur upon any party in the country, or we should have taken the liberty of expunging the phrase from his communication, for it has ever been our wont to keep the pages of our journal free from all political taint. Indeed, the character of our correspondent precluded all suspicion that he could be capable of giving offence to any one under any circumstances, much less in a spirit of wantonness, or that he intended to impute a want of orthographical knowledge to a party so large and respectable in point of talent and acquirements as is the one whence the term used by him is a derivation. The word "*drouth*," so far as dictionaries may be concerned, is indebted for its paternity to Noah Webster, who, we believe, in his political affinities, leaned in another direction: and although he is high authority, we have never felt ourself justified in conforming to his mode of spelling the word, any more than we should, in using the phrase "*toat*," in composition, which he has dignified with a place in his great Lexicon. Having said



thus much, in explanation, we think our esteemed correspondent will admit, that the conclusion to which he seems to have arrived, which would impute to us a political motive, was hastily formed.

*For the American Farmer.*

# RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE CONTENTS OF THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BY A PATUXENT PLANTER.

*Mr. Editor:* I hold it to be not bad taste sometimes when a man does well to tell him of it, and honestly pay him such compliments as he deserves; he is thereby stimulated to increased exertions and encouraged to prosecute with greater diligence that which has called forth already the applause of his neighbors. Consider yourself then, sir, very highly complimented for the high degree of excellence to which you have brought the American Farmer, whose monthly visit is anxiously looked for, and when it does appear, is warmly welcomed by the entire family of every thriving Farmer in the State.—The last number was particularly instructive and refreshing.

I am pleased to see that the spirited battle between "A Learner," and "Col. C." has as Mr. Calvert suggested, resulted in a "drawn fight;" the Colonel in returning from the field fires a few small shot at his retiring foe, and by way of a friendly remembrance lets off one hot shot, as he is reminded of a "Learner's" big Dutch horses in a heavy wagon going "slowly but surely," whilst the Cars no doubt just at the moment went thundering by him as he sat writing, and thus presented a happy illustration. All your readers no doubt were pleased at the views of both the gentlemen, and it has been the means of awakening many to the importance of improving their "old fields," either after the "Cerro Gordo" style or the old Dutchman's plan, which is as certain, but requiring more "patience" and skill and a long time, but costing nothing except labor; no money going out—no risk run. It is true that many men have died rich, whose yearly gains were small, but they never spent or risked a cent of those gains. They hoarded all. But life is short and the nearest by-path to fortune I should, like Col. C. much prefer, and he certainly very clearly demonstrated the proposition that by the free expenditure of money in manure, that it will prove no outlay longer than one year, and we have productive lands in three years, when by the old-timed, slow process it would take twenty years before we could say "my old field is now a productive, rich field."

Mr. Worthington's article on "Bird's Foot Clover" I read with pleasure—having long looked upon it as nothing else than the "woolly-head," although I profess not to be a Botanist. It is a great fertilizer, as he says, and he gives excellent advice concerning the growing of it, and the way that a good crop may be secured. It seems peculiarly adapted to the light blowing sands of Anne Arundel and Prince George's. I have seen sandy land on the Patuxent which would bring no other vegetation than that, and a weed which grows tall with pink flowers, the proper name of which I do not know. It is an improver of the soil unquestionably, but that is all. It furnishes no pasturage, for stock of no kind will eat it, after it gets a few inches high; when they have nothing else to eat, they will eat it, if it is young and tender. I cut some once when hay was scarce and it seemed to

be good hay, but the stock left it for wheat-straw. I cut no more. Simply as a fertilizer it is valuable beyond price to those who have thin, sandy soils, that will support nothing else more generally useful.—Mr. W.'s views are very rational, practical, and it is praiseworthy in him to advance them. It is nonsense for people to throw away money in procurement of things of high-sounding names, which will answer no better than that nature has furnished us with.—This "Woolly-head" is indigenous and will grow where nothing else will. Cultivate it therefore until your soil is rich enough to bring red clover, or other grasses adapted to more valuable purposes than is this natural restorer of poor sandy land. I am happy to learn however by your remarks upon the article in question that there are "other plants which yield more vegetable matter, that will grow on such lands, whose seed can be procured easily, and we are inclined to believe, they would be found to be more advantageous." Pray give us the names of these plants and the mode of culture, where they are to be procured, &c. &c., and you will not only deserve, but will receive the hearty thanks of thousands.

I would recommend your friend and correspondent from Chestertown, Md., to apply to Mr. James Gowen of Philadelphia, for Osage Orange trees. He will furnish the plants, fine size for putting out in a hedge for \$20 or \$30 per 1000, and also the seed; he will give instructions which will be valuable. Mr. G. knows more about this tree or shrub (just as you please to make it by culture) than any person, I expect, in this country, as he has turned his particular attention to rearing it with a view to hedging in his farm—"Mount Airy"—with it and other thorns suitable to line-fences—which with him is a favorite theorem that he means to demonstrate beyond cavil ere long, for the good of his fellow farmers in the old States where timber is becoming as precious as time.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion among your correspondents in reference to the "Eturian" wheat. I have grown it for two years. It is not, or has not been with me as productive as the Hiersley or Mediterranean, but it is very hardy, and the grain is very large, plump, free of disease and heavy—being also of fine color though not very white. I have had many heads that were over six inches in length with not more than sixty to seventy grains.—Of red wheats I have come to the conclusion from actual observation that the Zimmerman is the most valuable variety, all things considered, that we of the lower counties can grow, and the "Genessee" or the "Blue-stem white wheat," either kind, are superior to any other white wheat, to yield one season with another on our lands.

That enterprising firm of R. Sinclair, Jr. and Co., have contributed largely to the interest of the Farmers by manufacturing "Galting's Wheat Drilling Machine." From certificates and from every statement in regard to English Husbandry we cannot doubt but that drilling wheat particularly with proper after-culture will increase the product per acre one fourth, and nearly double in proportion to the seed sown. It is certainly worth trying, for in a crop of one hundred bushels sowing the farmer saves enough seed to pay for the implement. It has attracted the attention of many hereabouts, and will be no doubt tried this autumn by several. On all low flat lands and level fields which hold water more or less, and which require many rain furrows or water drains, this implement would act most beneficially, for a shovel plow, or light double mould board plow could

be worked between each drill; in the spring a second working with the shovel and a hand weeding, and the increased product I am sure would pay well for the same. I have myself seen winter-wheat sown in the Spring in drills and worked well and come to maturity as soon as that sown the previous Autumn. To be sure it was on a very small scale in the garden, but it proved the utility of cultivation. The Drill system is one that I trust ere long will be generally resorted to by our planters in the cultivation of all their crops unless it be Tobacco, and I believe it can be adapted to that Plant.

How does Mr. Hooper or your correspondent Mr. J. P. expect that the importation of "Lapland Cows" will be important in many respects? They may give delicious milk and very rich milk, but how much of it? They are about as big as sucking calves, that is, as big as Mr. Reybold's Oxfordshire Ewes, not weighing more, and giving about as much milk perhaps.—The milk of the Ewe is said to be very rich. They would suit a menagerie admirably. Lapland Cows! Funny indeed!

Mr. Brown is much mistaken about the amount of hay Col. Capron mowed and housed this year; instead of 100 tons he has put in his extensive barns some 280 tons weighed, not including five acres of millet, besides thirteen acres of Corn broadcast, which was very fine, and perhaps one hundred tons of straw, besides his oat and barley straw. Mr. B. says no more in praise of Col. C.'s superb Durham Bull than the animal deserves. I question much whether he has an equal, or one that begins to rival him in this whole country, from Maine to Mexico. He is great! Why is it Col. Capron has not had a splendid Lithograph of him for your Journal? The animal deserves it. He is faultless in shape—active though immensely large; shows every mark of the Durham, and yet has the activity, grace, symmetry and deep-dark morello cherry red color of the lovely Devon. Col. Capron and Mr. Calvert owe it to the farming community to publish portraits of some of their fine Durhams. Every number of the American Farmer should be embellished with a fine portrait of some specimen of various breeds of stock. I hope this hint will elicit a portrait of the Bull.

Every one will read Mr. Calvert's letter with great pleasure, he is a sterling man and a capital farmer. His views are clearly expressed, and are consonant with the caution, sound sense, economy in farming, industry and practical views, for which that gentleman is so eminently distinguished. By the English root-culture system, connected with the Drill husbandry and the great attention to raising hay, Mr. C. has certainly improved many of those sterile, barren, "poverty-stricken fields" that were a part of his heritage. There are many localities where the difficulties of transportation are such that no manure would pay a man to haul it even if the manure were furnished in Baltimore or Washington gratis. The freight to some landing and the expense of hauling home and spreading would ruin a man, unless he had a Girard estate to play with. Those who improve upon the rapid "Cerro Gordo" plan—who make poor lands rich in about the same time it takes to eat a "hasty plate of hot soup," are not only such as have capital, and the "go a-head" principle in themselves, but are so located that the Canal Boat or the Steam Car, can dash out its rich contents on the spot where it is wanted. And to such persons so situated, I would say as my friend Col. Capron says, "buy manures"—at all hazards—"sell an old horse"—beg, "borrow,"—mortgage—do anything, so you raise

money enough to manure heavily all the land you work, and in six or twelve months you will be enabled to return the money with interest to the lender, as well as a large interest to yourself if in no other way,—in the increased value of your farm. Mr. Calvert is right when he says, animal or vegetable manure form the basis of all permanent improvement of the soil. He intimates also what I have long thought but never before expressed—that land may be brought to the very highest state of fertility so as to be in its most productive condition by the use and application *alone* of animal and vegetable manures, the two being united in their action, by a judicious admixture, suited to the crop to be grown. All the elements of these "mineral and foreign" manures, so costly to all, and beyond the reach of many, are to a greater or less degree to be found in any farmer's barn-yard pile of manure; if he has been industrious and careful to save the voidings of his stock, ditch-banks, leaves, mould and ashes, soap-suds, in a word, any and every thing that his farm, his house, his barn will offer him to make manure from. Mr. C. is also right in his seeming preference for carrots over other roots. They are more nutritious and are superior for milch cows to any root. They stand out all winter until the middle of April. I never have found any difficulty in raising the white field carrot, though I never grew them extensively—I may be singular, but believe, that sugar-beets are poor things—an acre in corn is worth more, considering the labor bestowed. In this excellent communication of Mr. C.'s, this sentence occurs to which (without asserting the contrary) I yield not my assent. "One acre well manured and cultivated in carrots will afford more nutriment than ten acres in any kind of grain, and so in proportion of other root crops." Such an acre might be set down at 800 bushels I suppose. That would keep two cows at two bushels per day, two hundred days. But the hay or fodder they must consume during that time, must come from some where else. One acre "well manured and cultivated" in corn would produce in ears 100 bushels, besides at least 10 tons of fodder, including stalks, blades, &c. To cut this fodder up and mix it with the corn after it had been ground with the cobs, it would give a large quantity of provender. Two bushels of this mixed with half a bushel of the corn and cob meal would be richer food than four bushels of carrots. And thus one acre in corn would supply two cows with rich feed and long feed, good as hay for them, for the same period that an acre in carrots would, without yielding them any hay or long feed. In this cultivation too I have put down only a moderate crop of corn, and, a very large crop of carrots. Upon looking at "Low's Practical Agriculture" I find he says the average yield per acre on good soils adapted to their growth is from 300 to 400 bushels only. If 300 is all that Mr. Calvert can grow on an acre, then certainly corn yields more nutriment per acre than roots. But when he talks of ten acres, he will surely now see that he was wrong—for he could have at best only 800 bushels of carrots while I had 1000 bushels of corn in the ear and 100 tons of nice fodder and nutritious stalks.

The luminous article headed Drought vs. Drouth, smacks of your letting "Rough and Ready" interfere with the "American Farmer." Rely on it the farmer must not be a politician if he wants to succeed. Do you take? I wonder what he meant by the "democracy;" if as a slur upon a particular party, he may be assured that there are a few Dictionaries left

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with them yet, and that some of them can spell at least words of one syllable. The Poet Sandys spells it "Drowth."

Mr. Peter's Cultivator is no doubt an excellent article for the purpose intended, but our farmers about here think it best to keep all the land in cultivation perfectly free of grass, they therefore never have their tobacco or corn fields so grassy, as to "clog or choke" cultivators or other implements. We like the corn ground to be thoroughly prepared, and after the corn once is up then the "superficial" but very frequent working with cultivators; never putting a plow in it.

A PATUXENT PLANTER.

#### GARLIC OR WILD ONION.

Monte Video, Montgomery County, Maryland, }  
August 28, 1847. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir—Hearing that great complaints are made this season by the Millers, of the unusual quantity of Garlic or wild Onion, in the crop of wheat now delivering; I beg leave to make public through your useful paper, a statement made to me a few years since, and which my observation since confirms. In conversation with Mr. John Lyons, an extensive Miller near George Town, D. C., he stated that when a boy and residing in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Garlic prevailed to as great an extent as in any part of Maryland or elsewhere. That he had visited it but a short time previous to our conversation, and was informed that it had entirely disappeared, wherever the lands had been improved by lime and other means, (as had been most generally the case,) and made to produce luxuriant crops of Clover. On my return home I stated the conversation to a friend, and we determined to make an examination of a field of mine, which it was known had contained this most noxious of all plants in my estimation, in greater quantity than any other field in the neighborhood, but was then covered with a luxuriant crop of Clover: and we found not a stalk, excepting in such places where the grain had been shocked the year previous, and the Clover had been destroyed. The following crop of Wheat which amounted to 1360 bushels from fifty acres of land was received into the mill without dockage, or the smallest complaint on the part of the Miller. The field produced last year ten barrels of corn to the acre, and was sown in wheat last fall, and will not give more than six bushels of wheat to the acre.— Yet I believe it will be found free of Garlic. How it operates I will not pretend to describe. I have seen it luxuriating in the most luxuriant Timothy meadows, and I have seen it struggling as thick, and nearly as fine as the hair on a Dog's back in a thick sward which had been subjected to depasture for ten years. The statement of Mr. Lyons and my own observation are made public with a view of drawing the attention of others to the subject; should they be confirmed by the experience of others, the inducement to get rid of what I consider the most detestable pest to any farmer, may operate to the more general diffusion of the antidote suggested, and which if properly used would relieve many other troubles to which our farmers are subject. P.

**BKED FISH.**—Cod, bass, and shad, are good for baking. Stuff them with a seasoning made of bread crumbs or crackers, butter, salt, pepper, and if you like, spices. Put the fish in a bake-pan, with a teaspoon of water, and a bit of butter, and bake from forty-five to sixty minutes.

#### RENOVATION OF WORN OUT LANDS.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Sept. 17, 1847.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR—I scarcely know how to reply to Col. Capron's note in your last number. What he means by my having come out "in favor of every thing and a little more," I am at a loss to perceive. I trust that my views have been more candidly considered, and my meaning more clearly discerned by others among your readers, otherwise, I must have been sadly deficient in perspicuity.

I have no objection to his going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, or even sixty, if the steam will hold out, and any other gentleman who feels himself strong enough may follow his example. I have merely expressed the opinion, which I still entertain, that he will have more admirers than imitators. If I am right in this opinion, it is perhaps, fortunate that it will be so; for if all our Heavy Road Wagons were converted into Locomotive Engines moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the Highways would hardly be safe. Our ideas of distance and time would be sadly confused, but I can conceive of no beneficial result likely, or probable to ensue. Some adventurous spirit would soon get up to sixty miles, and reproach us for our tardiness of pace. The Colonel is like other men who have commenced farming with abundant means and plenty of money. He finds it the easiest thing in the world, and thinks himself privileged to give vent to a few quasi sneers, at the snail like pace of men who are contending with difficulties which he has never known, and cannot appreciate.

It seems to me a perfectly plain proposition and one which will be readily admitted, that the plan which suits the man of abundant capital and by which he succeeds, will not suit the man of limited means who must be content to take humbler ground and move more slowly. In short, I consider it easy to a man of tolerable judgment and knowledge of farming to improve rapidly with plenty of money. What the very large majority of your readers desire to be taught, is perhaps more difficult; to *subsist and improve without it*, upon the resources of the farm, unaided except by skill and labour; and depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that nineteen-twentieths of the Worn out Land of Maryland, will be improved, if at all, in this way. It has been done, it can be done, and it will be done, and you and your contributors must aid us in this slow and difficult task, if you would subvert the cause of *Farming*. Teach us how to make a bushel of Wheat, a barrel of Corn, or a cwt. of Hay, with less labour than we now require for their production, without exhausting the soil, and you will render us a real service. How you are to do this, it is not for me to decide, but I think you will scarcely do it by merely trumpeting the splendid successes of amateur farmers, who theorize at leisure, give the heads of their theories to their overseers, and draw a cheque on their Bankers to meet the damages. This would be instruction, if you could also chronicle the failures. In both cases, the overseer's report would be more valuable to us than the master's. He is the practical man, and like the orderly sergeant of the company, can tell us the real cost of the victory by calling the Roll, and reporting the killed, wounded, and missing.

Farming is essentially a slow business. Its principal characteristic is "small risks, and small profits." If you adopt a system which increases the risks, you must guaranty proportionably increased profits.

You make a large out-lay for manure; you necessarily incur a risk, because all the skill and judgment in the world cannot bow the seasons to the will of man. The profit must compensate you for the risk, the labour, and interest on your capital — If you succeed you have made a lucky speculation; if you obtain no compensation for the risk, but merely for the labour and capital, you have the increased value of the land, for which you have made an investment, you have exchanged a poor field for an improved one, and paid the difference in value. If you have the money to spare, this is well enough. If you have borrowed it you may have to sell the field, or perhaps the farm, to repay it; with the certainty (almost) of not realising the expenditure made in the improvement.

If a farmer by industry, skill and economy, (you see Mr. Editor I still stick to these unfashionable words,) can obtain from his farm a surplus in cash, after meeting all demands; a few hundreds ought to be kept by him to be turned over as favourable occasions present themselves to meet casualties or rainy day necessities, this done he is independent, proudly so.— Any further surplus he may of course invest. He ought to invest it securely, for he has worked hard for it, and as investments in the soil are considered (and rightly) the most secure, I would advise him to use it, not in the acquisition of more land, but in the improvement by any certain mode of that which he already possesses. It comes from the soil, it ought to go back to the soil, and this may be fairly termed making the soil improve itself.

I repeat, farming is a slow business. As one of its vortuaries I would not have it otherwise, it is its slowness which make it safe and sure. It is this quality of the profession which relieves the farmer from the corroding influence of the "carking cares of life," gives him health of body and peace of mind, and if he be true to himself, long life and happiness.

If losing patience we should aim at the rapid acquisition of fortune, and steel ourselves to encounter the increased risks, we should change the nature of our pursuit and its results. If we should make the farm the store, in which to deposit the real capital, the "bought Manure" to be sold again in the shape of crops, at cost, above cost, or below it as the case might be, we are not farming; we are speculating or trading. Some would make fortunes, many more would fail as in trade. If all succeeded, a case which may be supposed, "bought manure" would be in greater demand and would rise, labour would rise from the same cause; crops would be more abundant and would not rise, and profits would remain as they are. In other words the cost of production would increase in nearly the same proportion with the increase of the crop.

But if by superior tillage, a better rotation of crops, a more careful and accurate husbandry of the resources of the farm, a more skillful and judicious prompting, or direction, of the energies of the soil; in short, by any means, except a greater expenditure of labour or money, we can produce six bushels of wheat where we now produce five, at equal prices our profits are increased 20 per cent.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that I am dealing hastily and cursorily (for this article has been written "corrente calamo") with a most important subject which should employ much thought and mature consideration. These crude opinions, for such I acknowledge them to be, may encounter ridicule, for which I care not a button, or caustic correction,

which will find me tractable enough. I desire to be set right if I am wrong.

I have been understood by some as proposing a system for "the renovation of worn out lands." By some one of your correspondents I have been quoted as advising to let the land improve itself. I trust your readers are now satisfied that this is not my plan. I have proposed no system, but aim at the establishment of a few general principles which seem to me of much importance. I am doubtful if a system is necessary. Certainly success has been the result of modes of farming very widely different. I have generally found that when a farmer has succeeded eminently, it has not been upon system, but in consequence of having been more industrious, more saving, more devoted to business, and, last not least, having a better head for detail than his neighbors.

If a system is necessary it must be furnished by the united intelligence and practical knowledge of your many talented correspondents, not by one writer. We certainly cannot retrograde whilst you number among them a "Capron," a "Calvert," a "Stabler," and a "Worthington," with many others perhaps equally distinguished for energy and talent.

In conclusion I may say I have desired to write for discussion not controversy. A disclaimer of intention to offend would be superfluous. I feel that I have hurt no body, and am myself unhurt.

A LEARNER.

#### HUSSEY'S REAPER.

Somerset Place, Washington Co. N. C. }  
25th August, 1847. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 6th ult. arrived at my residence during my absence, in consequence of which I was unable to return you an answer in time for your August No. of the "American Farmer."—I trust, however, the delay will not materially affect the value of my communication. In consequence of the recommendation of a gentleman, who had used "Hussey's Reaper" in the harvest of 1846 with much satisfaction, I was induced to make trial of one the present season. It was put in operation under the direction and supervision of Mr. Hussey himself, upon a field of reclaimed low ground, originally Cypress swamp, which of course could only be cultivated in beds—these beds were six feet wide, including the water furrow between, and were intersected at intervals of about fifty yards by drains, known to us as *tap-ditches*, which cross the water furrows at right angles, and are cut from two to four inches deeper, than the furrows themselves. I am particular in describing the land, as I had always supposed that an insuperable obstacle in the way of the regular action of any machine would be found in the irregularity of surface, into which our land is necessarily thrown by our system of culture. The machine surmounted every anticipated difficulty and was eminently successful, both in cutting lengthwise with the beds and across them. The wheat was cut in a most thorough manner, nothing escaped the cutting surfaces, nor did weeds or any other obstruction of the kind hinder the machine from doing its work perfectly. During the running of the machine one day in the harvest, 17 acres of wheat were cut by it—

\*When Mr. Hussey was with me I informed him that the piece of wheat cut by the machine on this occasion equalled 20 acres, but I have since discovered that I had been mistaken in my calculation of the acre.



this was done by using relays of horses, four at each time, the same hands being employed however, and the working time was twelve hours. After a heavy rain we were obliged to abandon the use of the machine owing to the fact that the ground became so soft that the "road wheel" as it is termed buried in the soil and would become clogged with mud—this difficulty can, I have no doubt, be easily overcome by increasing the "tread" of this wheel and making some slight alteration in the location of the cog-wheel which gears into it.

Some two years since I saw an experiment made upon an adjoining estate, with McCormick's machine—it cut occasionally well where the wheat was free from weeds, but any obstruction from that source would immediately choke it, when of course the wheat would be overrun without being cut—the experiment proved a failure, and the machine was laid aside. The blade in this machine appears to me to be too delicate in its cutting surface to succeed except under the most favorable circumstances.—Quite a number of McCormick's have been in use in this part of the country, during the last two years, and to my inquiries concerning them, I have received but one answer and that an unfavorable one. The few of Hussey's machines, on the contrary, that have been employed within my ken, have in each instance given entire satisfaction—I do not hesitate to say, that when well managed, with a skilful hand at the rake, in dry wheat, (I do not recommend it when the straw is wet) it will, as compared with ordinary cutting, save per acre the *entire expense of reaping*, from the thorough manner in which every stalk is cut, thus preventing loss or waste.

Believing as I do, that a great desideratum to those who grow wheat upon a large scale is to be found in Mr. Hussey's Reaper, I cannot but wish that both he and they may reap the benefit of its general adoption. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

JOSIAH COLLINS.

POUDRETTE.

*Appleby, near Cambridge, Md. }*  
*September 7, 1847. }*

To the Editor of the American Farmer :

DEAR SIR:—I am induced by a communication, in your present September number, from J. B. Owens, Esq., requesting to be informed, on the subject of "Poudrette prepared by a method of Dumas"—which he remarks was spoken of by me, and published a few years ago, in the "American Farmer"—to reply to the request, and not having at hand a copy of the publication, I will, with pleasure, give him a plain detail of the manufacture, as well as the relative fixtures, and appliances, connected with it, which I have, myself, adopted, as the most convenient.

Buy a barrel of coarse, cheap Sulphate of Iron—for \$1.50 to \$2.00—make a solution of a pound or two of it—first breaking, or pounding the lumps; and dissolve it in as much water, as will leave a small portion of it undissolved, in order to ensure a strong solution; keep in the privé, a large size, garden watering pot, filled with this solution—and use it occasionally—once or twice a week, to disinfect the premises—which it will do, most effectually.

By means of a small coach—as I call it—with four wheels and a tongue, with a cross bar at the end of it, and of cheap construction, the materials disinfected, may be conveniently saved and transported to a

repository, prepared by a stratum of earth, the drier, and richer, the better. On which, place the materials, sprinkling over them, more of the solution, with the watering pot, till the pungent odor is neutralised and destroyed, and it retains only the dull, faint odor of wetted clay. Add another stratum of dry earth—and so alternating, to a convenient height.

When the compost has become sufficiently dry, during the process, as well as after it, it should be well shovelled up, to incorporate the contents, and it is then fit for use.

The chemical principles, involved in this manufacture, and the successful experiments I have made with it, will be found at large, in the publication Mr. Owens alludes to—I presume—an address delivered by me, at Wilmington, Delaware, in September, 1845—in which I introduced the subject; and I may add, that my subsequent annual use of this manure, on a larger scale, has fully confirmed the truth of the first results, therein stated.

It will be observed, that the proportions are not given. I never deemed it necessary, to ascertain or know the proportions of the materials used—as the strength of it, will, necessarily, be simply relative to the respective ratio of the substances employed in the composition.

J. E. MUSE.

For the American Farmer:

#### WORN OUT LANDS OF MARYLAND.

Poor old Maryland! Doctors are all agreed about her disease, but differ about her cure. Is there no where to be found some healing fountain, invigorating balm by which her over-worked system may be restored to its pristine energy? Might not steam operate advantageously since other remedies seem to prove inefficient? It sometimes happens that the best restorative is the nearest found, offering the cheapest and most abundant resource. Within her own bowels there have accumulated exhaustless stores of coal which from their favorable position only require a little encouragement from man to tumble almost into his colliers at the head of ship navigation, and be thence transported to any part of the State by means of the various creeks and canals. Will not some enterprising Yankees undertake to construct ploughs on a new principle, such as will not object to the roots of young cedars and pines, or the half-rotten stumps of older tenants? What a change of aspect would a few labour-saving machines of this nature effect on the poverty-stricken fields of the sea board; a dozen of them in the hands of as many competent machinists might plough up almost the whole State in the course of twelve months. If such instruments were applicable solely to the broad acres now so provokingly desolate, how fertile might they be made in a few years by constant working and judicious tillage. Subsoil which has never yet done its duty, might again see day-light and add treasures to the commonwealth which would go far to liquidate her debt, and leave a surplus to render her farmers independent and prosperous.

High, however, as this remedy ranks among the many proposed, it is far from being a panacea. The most needful requisite is general intelligence among Agriculturists of high and low degree, be they owners of five hundred or of only five acres. The man who pertinaciously holds more land than he can attend to, evinces perhaps less judgment than he who adds to his little farm without possessing the means of keeping it in order. General intelligence favors industrious and economical habits and turns the various advantages derivable from Science, to the best

account. A state of society of this elevated character would not be likely to suffer from contact with a slave population, neither would the latter affect injuriously the interests or destiny of the farmer. It appears to me a mistake, to suppose that the Patriarchal and primitive institutions of mankind, (the most natural relation between races of different colour and different mental endowments,) are inconsistent with the most refined, the most noble standard of intellectual, mental and physical excellence. In the Northern States where the menial offices can be adequately filled by the descendants of Ham, the inducements to cultivate a proper pride among the sons of Japhet who possess universal suffrage and equal rights are not lessened by the peculiar circumstances of the country: nay, such circumstances eminently contribute to distinguish the American citizen from the European subject; for where blacks are not available, whites must submit to work more with their hands and less with their heads. Myself foreign-born, I may with propriety wish that more of my unfortunate countrymen would select Maryland for the exercise of their talents, and that large land holders would offer more inducements for industrious emigrants to take up their residence among them. Such have not the stamp of natural inferiority upon them—they may be poor and ignorant (the fault of their rulers) but they possess faculties which might render them useful members of society and grateful neighbours.

Upon the whole I conclude that Maryland has no reason to despond provided she be true to herself.

Washington City, D. C.

R. S. W.

From Skinner's Farmer's Library.

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MARYLAND) FARMING.

As being quite appropos to some of the topics treated in the preceding communication, particularly the use of *exen* and of *lime*, we copy from the *American Farmer*, with particular pleasure, the following most edifying Letter,\* from one whom, in a sense of justice to the man, as well as of policy towards the agricultural interests, we have repeatedly characterized as a worthy fuleman in the march of improvement, by which his immediate neighborhood, (thanks to himself and the friends who compose it,) has for years been gaining more and more of enviable distinction. And how much more truly honorable in the eyes of all humane and well-judging men are the trophies thus won by the Plow, and by mind applied to peaceful Industry, than such as are stained with Christian blood in wars of invasion and conquest!

Every sentence, every line, of this letter has its moral and its value. Who indeed shall measure the value of the *examples* of men who thus demonstrate, in the face and eyes of the most incredulous and indolent, how small and exhausted farms, with means proportionably limited, may, by indomitable perseverance and skilful treatment, be brought ultimately to a high degree of fertility—and thus how Agriculture, as compared with other more attracting and fashionable pursuits, may be made to yield a comfortable living and a living profit on the capital and labor, and intellect employed! *Theirs* is a lesson for the millions—for it shows why and how men in ordinary if not in indigent circumstances, need not

despair—need not abandon their little farms, however reduced, to go, in search of easier lives and better fortunes, either into the dangerous and corrupt atmosphere of large towns or into a condition of yet more corrupting and miserable dependence on the spoils and schemes of party. Mr. Stabler and his neighbors show, on the contrary, how—by inquiry, by the exercise of thought, combined with a helpful temper and a resolute spirit to improve the gifts of a kind Providence—a barren may be converted into a rich soil, and the very desert be made to “blossom as the rose.” Yes, truly inappreciable is the lesson of those who thus prove for the honor of Agriculture that it is essentially an intellectual calling, which and when so pursued, will cause the poorest soil to repay honestly the small advances which the rich may vouchsafe to loan on the faith of its ulterior capabilities—and finally how it may yield to those who thus cherish it, the most respectable and independent sort of support that an honest man can covet or enjoy.

Mr. Stabler's was not the rare case of a farmer amply provided with the wagons, implements, and machinery; horses, mules and cattle—appendages of large establishments—with abundant capital to purchase lime, ashes, and guano; taking up a lot in one corner of a large farm and concentrating upon it the means of bringing it round from great poverty to great productiveness as quickly as, in the nature of things, poor land can be made rich, by strong judgment, the power of capital, and the use of all the fertilizers, animal and mineral; else, as he tells us, the great results achieved by him, in twenty or thirty years, out of his small beginnings, might have been more profitably brought about in less than a fourth of the time. It took him, as we see, seven years to realize the first visible melioration produced by lime—whereas if he could have had the offal of a large stock, together with ashes and bone-dust and guano at pleasure, a yet greater increase of crops might have been reaped in a single year or two, at most. But how few of those whose hopes and expectations and dependence rest entirely on the resuscitation of their soil, have it in their power to seize precisely the most favorable times and seasons for the various operations necessary in the process of an experiment, and, by the application of redundant forces, get all the manures spread, and all the work done, exactly at the right time? Thus thousands of farmers may be slow, or even fail in the best designs at improvement, without being delinquent, or obnoxious to the charge of want either of judgment or industry. In the Eastern States—under a wiser policy which encourages a Free Trade in money, and where every County has its moneyed institutions owned in a great measure by, and identified with the landed and manufacturing and mechanical interests—any respectable and discreet farmer or mechanic can borrow the small sums necessary to give activity to his personal acquisitions, industry and enterprising disposition; and here is, in fact, one great root of their growth and prosperity—but is it so with farmers and mechanics in Maryland, Virginia and the Southern States generally? On the contrary, how humiliating, and after all how precarious and uncertain, the expedients and solicitations to which they must have recourse to borrow the smallest sums for a time within which any course of industry, however unremitting and skilful, will enable them to refund it!—Let them, the mass of small farmers, who inherit small, and for the most part encumbered estates, answer the question.

\*Mr. Stabler's letter, published in the *American Farmer* for July.]

On the other hand, the demonstration of Col. Capron, as detailed in the "Farmer" and other journals, is one of quite a different character, showing how, by a judicious, energetic use of ample means and appliances of every sort in hand, the most unpromising and exhausted old field may, in the shortest possible time, be brought round to a state of extraordinary productiveness—repaying outlay, and leaving it in such condition that nothing farther is needed but honest and judicious treatment, though tillage, and a rational rotation of crops to enable it in future to take care of itself, and maintain its own productiveness.

The Montgomery County improvements, of which Mr. Stabler's may be taken as a favorable specimen, illustrate the case of sagacious neighboring farmers—beginning with poor farms and no money, at a time when the roads that lead to success had not been so well explored; striking and depending in a great measure on their own lights, yet with constant vigilance detecting errors, and, after many years of new and doubtful experiments and toilsome progress, reaching the goal of their noble ambition, and planting beacons along their track for the benefit of those who might follow in their wake! Can any measure, it may be asked of honor or gratitude, be too full for those who thus serve the truest and greatest interest of their country, if agriculturists only had the discernment to distinguish, in merit, "the true from the sham"?—In the other case, Col. Capron, possessed of all the lights reflected on the great art of Agriculture, by modern experiment and discovery, and all the means necessary to the most successful practice, with equal judgment and vigor, exemplifies, to the conviction of the most skeptical, the truth of the principles and the soundness of the system established by the laborious and costly experience of the men of Montgomery—who, with many others, have so efficiently assisted, for the last thirty years, in taking the sounding and laying down the chart for agricultural improvers.

But different as are the two cases, both have their exceeding merit and usefulness, in their way; while each addresses itself to very different classes—friend Stabler's to the thousands of American cultivators in circumstances more or less straitened, who need the encouraging influence of such examples to save them from despair—Col. Capron's speaks to the opulent and incredulous stock-jobber and money-changer, who worships the "almighty dollar," and who cannot be persuaded, but by such knock-him-down arguments as the Colonel's, that dollars can be plowed or dug out of the ground. If, then, his success should have the effect of turning to the country and to its noble and useful pursuits the minds and the means of wealthy drones, who are lounging away their unconsequential lives in the towns, dreaming only of sensual enjoyments and sordid accumulation—if it should, as it ought, have the effect of demonstrating to those men of overgrown fortunes bought with a wedding-ring, that their sons might find honor, and entertainment, ay, and profit—which many rich men like so much better—in practical Agriculture; should he thus turn to the country that current of capital and enterprise and labor which, under the influence of partial legislation, sets in all quarters away from the land into towns and manufactories, he will entitle himself to stand even yet higher than he does among the friends of the Plow.

After all, what the landed interest needs is, first, an earnest exercise of the mind to understand the principles, practical and political, on which its suc-

cess and prosperity depend, and then the command of capital, which is as much needed for the profitable manufacture of wheat, and oats, and corn, and tobacco, and cotton and sugar, and rice, by the materials, power and machinery employed in their production, as it is to manufacture cloth and paper out of wool and rags. The published results of Col. Capron's experiments seem indeed emphatically to say thus to the capitalist of the City: "You, Sir, want respectable occupations for your sons, and the land needs the use of your surplus wealth. A farm, enough for your purpose, may be had almost for the asking.—There it lies, like the hull and masts of a noble ship, at your wharf, already made to your hands; she requires only money to buy the sails and rigging, and to stow her hold with flour or tobacco, or rice, or pork. Without these, valuable as she will be, when thus equipped and laden, the hull *per se* is of no account. But furnish and fit her out, and place a skilful commander at her helm, and she will go abroad, and return laden with the produce and manufactures of foreign climes that will amply refund your principal and interest. Just so, and with yet more uniform certainty, will a farm make remunerating returns, if you will in like manner fit it out with adequate and suitable buildings, teams and implements—plow it deep and manure it well, as Col. Capron did; in a word, stock and man it well, and put it under the direction of a man of energy and skill, and it will pay you as the ship does—not, perhaps, sometimes, so much, but always a saving profit, without danger of being foundered or captured, and without the cost of insurance. Say, then, ye men of fortune, to your sons: 'Here! instead of dragging out your days in tedious expectancy and idleness, oppressed with ennui, and impatient for my shoes; take as much now of that which must be yours at my death, as will buy you a snug farm in a neighborhood of honorable, industrious men; furnish it with good and substantial buildings, implements and working power; ditch and drain it; prepare your meadows and plant your orchards; study the principles of your pursuit in books that explain the philosophy and papers that record the results of all agricultural operations.—Make yourself familiar with the mechanical principles of all your implements, and the philosophy of the best rotations in farming; scrape acquaintance and cultivate intimacy only with neighbors—rich or poor—of sound character and judicious practice, whose honor and industry have given them credit and power to rise from indigent or moderate circumstances to competence and public esteem. Treasure up their maxims and observe their management.—Renounce, my son, in a word, a life of inglorious indolence, and expectancy from the future, for one of active and honorable usefulness. Go, and let the means which avarice would teach me to withhold, transform you from a shapeless and loathsome grub into an active and useful member of the great hive of social humanity.'"

Such ought, and such, to a certain extent, we may hope will be, the effect of Col. Capron's demonstration of the improbability—the restorability, if we may say so—of land out of which the blood and very marrow of life had been worked, by processes which everywhere and to the end of time, will lead to that result, as certainly as cutting open the goose will cut off the daily supply of golden eggs.

We should like to see an agricultural survey of the economy, conduct and products of another and a large estate in Maryland, brought round by its own resources, anticipated, it may be, but if so, refunded

—one which has been within a few years shaken out, as a lazy beggar from his rags and filth, into comeliness and activity. If not to be had otherwise and better, we will some day take the survey for ourselves. It is an estate on "West River," of probably 1,000 acres, with a large force, yet which, at the death of its late owner, did not more than make "both ends meet." Being wisely placed by its benevolent owner under a manager who has a genius for managing labor and improving land on a large scale, he has caused the whole estate to assume a fresh, thriving, fruitful aspect, and to yield to its present owner some ten thousand a year:—all this the fruit of a clear judgment and provident forecast, and discipline tempered with humanity—and, being so tempered, they always promote and sustain each other. Need we say that we allude to the old "DODEN" estate, under the care of JOHN CRAWFORD? P. S.—It need hardly be added, that in such surveys nothing should be extenuated. The account and the results, the outlay as well as income, the loss as well as the profit, should be fully and fairly stated.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARMS.

*To the President of the Agricultural Society of  
Medley's District, Montgomery County, Md.*

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to examine the farms of the members of this Society, and to report the condition of each, as it regards crops, fences, improvements, &c., would say, ere entering on the detail of said duty, though they deferred its performance until the 16th of June, yet were they even then compelled to omit visiting many of the members' farms, in consequence of a want of time. Your Committee hope, however, that this omission will be overlooked by those apparently neglected, and that it will not be attributed to any lack of inclination on the part of the undersigned, but to the cause already stated. One benefit resulted from deferring the examination; it afforded the Committee a better opportunity of judging of the effects produced on crops by certain modes of culture, than if made at a more early period. This circumstance would seem to suggest the propriety of making the annual visit in the latter part of June, at which time both nature and art are in full operation—the best time to judge correctly of any system of cultivation.

Your Committee have departed from the course of their predecessors in this report, in not numbering the farms in regard to their relative merit. The cursory view taken by the undersigned would not justify such a classification—a mode that would require days of examination, as well as a knowledge of peculiar circumstances.

JOS. N. CHISWELL'S.—On this farm your committee commenced their operation, by taking a bird's eye view of the surrounding fields, the general appearance of which indicated a great change from what they formerly presented. Several lots, well set in grass, that a few years ago, were in commons; the wheat and corn looked very well—the latter was planted late, but well manured; some thirty or forty tobacco hills planted. His success in raising plants, he attributes to letting the manure remain on the beds, which protected them from the chilling winds and frosts which have characterized the spring. The state of the farm, as well as the mode of culture, evince a spirit of improvement that will, ere long, amply repay all labor and expense.

Dr. WM. BREWER'S.—On this farm the committee

found that Buck's celebrated motto was well attended to—that "where nature does little, man ought to do much;" the effect of which is, that a soil naturally thin, possessing few attractions for the farmer, has, within a few years, been rendered comparatively productive, by the application of lime, composts, and other ingredients, skilfully applied. This, together with a scientific knowledge of the culture, have enabled the possessor to compete, in some crops, with those on more favored lands. The growing crops presented great diversity of appearance; portions of the wheat looked fine—others again comparatively killed by the action of the winter; oats low; corn-field very promising—some forty acres in it; the whole of which had been manured ere planting, requiring an amount of manure not ordinarily collected by many farmers. To one-quarter of the field, stable and barn yard manure had been applied; to another quarter, compost of salt, lime and rich earth, at the rate of twenty loads to the acre; one quarter in guano, united with plaster and charcoal. In those three sections, your committee could perceive little difference; if any, it was in favor of the guano. The balance of the field had plaster and ashes applied to the hills.

The committee observed several buildings in the state of erection; an overseer's dwelling, and one underneath the barn, for the protection of stock. From the description given of the design, your committee are of opinion that, when finished, it will answer an excellent purpose, and one that is generally neglected by most farmers, that of properly sheltering stock in winter, and having for each animal a separate stall.

Your committee would willingly have given their examination to stock, gear and farming utensils, but their limited time would not permit it. In the next report those things shall be duly attended to, since their excellence, in most cases, evince the good farmer as much as his practical operations in the field.

On leaving, the attention of the undersigned was directed to a portion of a wheat field, on which had been applied, some time ago, a good dressing of glauber salts; but no perceptible difference could be perceived, when compared with that part undressed.

W. A. CHISWELL'S.—The committee did not visit this farm, as they learned the occupant was not at home. Their observations only extended to such portions as could be seen whilst riding past. The corn-field looked well; it had been broken up last fall, and well manured in the spring. The fallow fields looked rather bare, to improve much by green soiling. The wheat and meadows, as well as we could judge, appeared to advantage.

ELIAS SPALDING'S.—Here, also, the committee were disappointed in not finding the owner at home, which necessarily prevented them from making many inquiries relative to certain effects which they perceived in the growing crops. Corn field looked fine—appeared to have been plentifully manured—a practice which afforded your committee great pleasure to see so generally followed on most of the farms visited. Wheat crop looked very promising: indeed it may be safely pronounced a good one, and far exceeding those on lands more favored in natural fertility. Every thing on this small farm indicated a spirit of improvement: a young thrifty orchard—barn, with ample shedding for the accommodation of either stock or provender. Here lines of post and rail fence, vegetable matter accumulating on the uplands, forcibly tell the passer that the owner must belong to an agricultural society, particularly if the



farm is compared to those contiguous. So much for reading, and reducing the same to practice.

**A. E. SOFER'S.**—Though not professionally a tiller of the soil, like all lovers of the beauties of nature, spends his leisure hours in benefitting his country, by making two blades of grass grow where only one flourished before. His small lot, over which he accompanied the committee, plainly shows what judicious culture will effect on the most unproductive soils. This lot, a few years ago, would scarcely produce any vegetable matter. Last year he cut off it a fine crop of grass: this year it does not look so well, in consequence of having top-dressed with strong manure, the heating effects of which, acted on by the dry season, served rather to retard than encourage vegetation.

Your committee are of opinion that farmers would advance their interest best in applying artificial manures, (as they may be termed,) such as bone dust, guano, oyster shells and the like, to the wheat in the fall; they then get thoroughly incorporated with the soil; the rains during winter rendering them soluble and fit for the assimilation of the plant—a process which is very uncertain when applied in the spring, and which, if not effected, can be of little benefit to the crop—perhaps an injury.

**WM. MATTHEWS'.**—Your committee found the owner and his assistants busily engaged in cultivating the great staple crop of the Montgomery farmer, corn, which certainly appeared good, when the quality of the soil is taken into consideration. He observed to the committee that, where the ground was plowed during the fall and winter, the corn was much better—had less difficulty in starting it to grow. This circumstance, in some degree, refutes the opinion entertained by many farmers, that light silicious soils are not benefitted by exposure to the winter frosts.

Portions of the grass lands looked well. We observed with pleasure, the effects the owner has been making to increase his meadow lands; also, that of striving to increase the amount of his corn crop, without, at the same time, increasing the area of cultivation; to effect which he applied twenty loads of strong manure per acre, ere planting; yet, strange to say, this was the most unpromising portion of his crop, though, from it, he expected a rich harvest. The grain crop looked very well—low—yet the berry appeared plump and well filled; fencing in very good order; the whole indicating a spirit of improvement, as well as bearing evident marks of the owner possessing a scientific knowledge of the principles of agriculture.

Next in the line of observation lay the pleasant abode of **WILLIAM CISSEL**, over which your committee rode; the general appearance of which plainly told the owner to be a good farmer. A neat dwelling, surrounded with a cooling shade—a fine orchard, well set in grass—office houses, well constructed and conveniently located—fencing in good order—lands well drained—an excellent crop growing—all forcibly prove the great interest the owner takes to advance husbandry, by lightening its labors, in participating rationally of its fruits.

**HENRY YOUNG'S.**—The owner not being at home, the committee did not go on the place—a pleasure, the loss of which was much regretted, particularly as such a farm, naturally good, possessed by a skillful cultivator, with ample means at command, must ever present many things worthy of imitation, as well as meriting public notice.

**SAMUEL YOUNG'S.**—Here your committee found

themselves at that hour of the day, when the sound of the horn summons the tiller of the soil to partake of the luxuries of his labor. After doing ample justice to the luxuries of the table, the committee proceeded to examine the various departments connected with raising the same. The first thing that attracted their observation, was the great benefit arising from the use of lime, in producing a luxuriant growth of clover and small grain; wherever applied its fertilizing effects were very perceptible; by its aid the owner has been enabled to add fifty per cent. to his crops, and nearly the same increase in the value of the soil. True, it required both time and labor to do so; but the reward it brings, fully repays for both.

A meadow, of some 20 acres, was pointed out to the committee, which, a few years ago, contained little else save ponds, swamps and shrubbery, well tenanted with rabbits and croaking bipeds—all of which, through the agency of ditching, ploughing and liming, have disappeared, and in their place, a fine crop of grass flourishes—good for 40 or 50 tons of hay.

The enclosures are all in fine order—and every department, as far as the committee had an opportunity of judging, in farm-like order; several buildings in the state of erection, and other improvements going on—all evincing a zeal in the owner, to stand second to none in modern farming—to effect which he candidly stated it was necessary to read, study, and practice the same.

**JOHN A. JONES'.**—On this farm considerable labor has been expended lately, which causes it to look as if owned by a good reading farmer. Fencing in good order, land clean, well ditched, and well tilled—nothing but time required, to render it highly productive. The committee noticed, with pleasure, large piles of compost manure, intended for the wheat field in the fall. The grasses looked well, the wheat also, but the corn the very reverse, which, in the opinion of the committee, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the ground not having been properly pulverized before planting—an error of old standing, and one which costs farmers much after labor, in order to give the corn a start. Great perseverance and an ardent desire to acquire a scientific knowledge of agriculture, characterize the owner of this farm.

**BENJAMIN WHITE'S.**—The object of visiting this farm, was mainly to witness the effects resulting from the use of lime, which has been applied very liberally during the past and present years. Its application last year on an oat field, at the rate of 50 bushels unslacked per acre, caused the disappearance of the sheep sorrel, which had previously completely covered the ground; now a fine crop of clover exists, with scarcely the appearance of the farmer's pest alluded to. Mr. White is of opinion that in a few years, with the aid of lime, he will be able to increase his crops 50 per cent.—an effect which he despaired of ever realizing by clover, plaster and rest—agents well adapted to augment vegetable matter in the soil; but as this substance is only valuable in proportion as it is converted into its original elements, it is apparent that any substance that hastens this process must be of infinite service to the young plant. Lime acts a prominent part in thus converting vegetable matter into humus—it is the vivifying principle that brings forth those fertilizing, though latent elements, which may have remained dormant in the soil for years.

**WARREN KING'S.**—Since this property has passed

into the hands of the present owner, it has changed in appearance and intrinsic value. The fields have been divided—briars and sassafras have disappeared, and fine fields of clover now scent the air with fragrant sweetness.—A Mexican chapparal of some eight or ten acres, have yielded to the axe and mattock, bearing a fine crop of corn and potatoes. Various other improvements going on—all having for their object an increase in the amount of crop, with a corresponding fertility in the soil. The corn field looked fine; the land was mostly broke up last fall—after planting, he ploughed with a cultivator—a bar of about 2 by 16 inches attached to a single shovel, an instrument that, in the opinion of the committee, ought to be used by most farmers during the 1st and 2d ploughings; with it the corn can be approached within a small space; moreover the pulverizing of the ground to that depth, must be of infinite service to the plant, particularly when its long roots are traversing the soil for nourishment.

**GEORGE BREWER'S.**—This is a large farm of 500 or 600 acres, requiring great labor to keep it in good order. Here was erected some 9 or 10 years ago the first lime kiln in the district—during which time some fifteen or twenty thousand bushels of lime have been applied to this farm, and a like quantity on the home lands—all with good effect; so much so, that about eight or nine farmers have followed suit, in the district, each has his lime kiln in successful operation. So much for example.

The Committee viewed, with pleasure, the efforts of the owner, to renovate those portions of his farm rendered comparatively unproductive on account of former cultivation, when directed by overseers. Compost, lime, clover and plaster have been used—fine fields of clover begin to appear—a portion of the wheat looked very good—corn only tolerable, which probably might be, in part, the result of having too much to attend, an error that farmers frequently commit, and which subjects them to the criticisms of the passers-by, in consequence of the unfarmer-like manner in which many of the operations are performed.

**N. T. HEMPSTONE'S.**—Of all the farms your Committee had the pleasure of examining during the discharge of their duty, none exhibited the effects of lime so forcibly as this one. Land that, a few years ago, would scarcely produce poverty grass, now yields from 16 to 20 bushels of wheat, and upwards of two tons of hay per acre. On a field that had received a good dressing of lime eight years ago, a land of about 20 yards in width running the entire length of the field, had received none through accident: well the result has been, that neither time nor plaster could coax a spear of clover to grow thereon though, on either side, the clover stands thick and high. To a question asked by one of the Committee, how much the use of lime had increased his crops—he very readily answered, 500 per cent.; nor did your Committee doubt it in the least, when they looked, at the adjoining lands, whose exhausted soils scarcely repay cultivation. Wheat, corn and meadows looked fine, and promised a rich harvest; the wheat in particular, cannot fall short of 20 bushels per acre. Mr. Hempstone purchases his lime at about 20cts. per bushel, and hauls upwards of 4 miles.

Here your committee closed their labors for the day, regretting very much that their hasty visit prevented them from noticing many things worthy of being made known. They cannot, however, close this report without expressing their unfeigned delight at the zeal manifested by the members generally of

this club to improve their farms. Such evidences are strong proofs of the benefits arising from the present association, which if duly persevered in, must ultimately be of infinite service to all concerned. The diffusion of agricultural knowledge, through the medium of the library, seems to have given the first impulse towards the renovation of the soil. In proof of this, it is necessary to state that those of our brethren most distinguished for agricultural improvement, are those who read; indeed, it may safely be stated that there is scarcely a farmer in the district who attempts improving his farm who does not take an agricultural work; and your Committee have remarked, that those who reject book aid and agricultural societies as useless, are the main champions for the old system of culture, or the advocates of a western emigration.

P. H. McLEOD,  
J. N. CHISWELL, } Com.  
HENRY YOUNG, }

[From Downing's Horticulturist.]

## THE WHOLE SECRET OF GROWING QUINCES.

BY AN OLD ORCHARDIST.

**Sin:** I will comply with your request to write down for the benefit of your readers my practice in cultivating the quince tree. The commendations you are pleased to bestow on my plantation of this fruit tree, leads me to suppose that I may have struck out a mode better than is generally known or practised.

If so, "it ought," as you say, "to be a secret no longer." Indeed, I have had too many valuable hints from the pages of your journal, not to be willing to add my mite, should it be in my power, to the general stock of information.

I will begin, then, by saying that the great difference, which you have yourself noticed, between the growth and yield of my quince trees and that of cultivators commonly, is, not that I have discovered a new mode of raising this valuable fruit. It is rather that I cultivate my trees well, and most persons do not cultivate them at all.

This sounds like a broad statement. But it is true. I have a neighbor who rides horticulture like a real hobby. His garden and orchard are filled with the hundreds of new pears and other prodigies of the nurseries. I must do him the justice to say that he grows these well. He told me last week that he had three hundred and forty sorts of pears in his collection!—But, would you believe it? the only quinces he has are three trees, half starved, and thrust into an obscure quarter of his grounds, where they have neither been manured nor dug around, I dare say, for years! And thus he sends to me every year for some of my "handsome quinces," under the plea that his soil does not suit them.

Believe me, the quince tree is a great sufferer from the common delusion that it is a bush that wants a damp and shady place; that it will not grow in a dry soil; and that it does not need any manure.

My theory and practice are based on the very opposites of these three positions. My plantations, as you saw, are on a high and dry soil, in an open sunny exposure, and in ground kept thoroughly enriched.

I have arrived at this plan of culture by easy stages. Indeed I have, at the present time, some rows of quinces, indifferently planted in the first place, in soil neither deepened nor duly manured beforehand. Of course they bear only about half the crop of my later plantation, that has been better treated from the beginning.

The course I have now settled upon, which I may say has been attended with perfect success, is as follows: Premising that the quince will grow on any soil that will give good corn or potatoes, the first maxim is that it should be well prepared before planting. This is done by the aid of that great earth regenerator, the subsoil plough. Two or three weeks, if possible, before the planting season, the land where the quince orchard is to be set should be broken up by a team of horses and a good plough, set so as to turn a clean furrow. Following this team comes the subsoil plough, drawn by a powerful pair of oxen. This breaks up and stirs the soil twice the usual depth. Most persons spread a coat of manure before plowing. It is my practice to have it scattered along in the bottom of each furrow from a light cart which follows the subsoil plough. This places it at the bottom of my soil, which, as it is a loamy one, is the best place for it; because it enriches the poorest layer, and, being always damp, it is, I conceive, always more soluble and ready for the roots to take up than when mixed with the top soil.

The soil thoroughly ploughed and prepared, planting may commence. I prefer the spring, but I have often been equally successful in the autumn. But in either case, by all means, "take time by the forelock." No later than the first of November, or the tenth of April, for the latitude of New York, may, I think, be safely given as sound advice.

Dig your holes twice as large as the roots of the trees, and eighteen inches deep. Have, if possible, half a barrel of good compost, (stable manure and bog earth well mixed for three months previously,) for each tree. Shorten in the branches, (one-half of the last year's growth,) before you set the trees, and give the roots a good drenching with water before you cover them entirely with soil. Press the earth moderately about the roots, and leave the soil round the stem concave like a saucer, to catch the showers. In this way, if you lose one plant in a hundred it will be an exception to my usual good luck.

In orchard plantation, I would recommend the quince trees to be put out in rows; the trees to be ten feet apart, and the rows to be twelve feet apart. This will be near enough in good soil, deep and prepared as I have just described. You will be able to gather a good crop of fruit from such a plantation three years after it is made; and if it is well treated, it will continue in a productive state for thirty years. Such quinces as I have grown in this way will always command two cents a piece in the New York market, when those carelessly grown are not worth half that sum; and I doubt if there is any much more certain and profitable orchard crop than the quince. I ought to observe that for many years open spaces in the ground occupied by the quince orchard, may be cropped with potatoes, sugar, beets, and the like, with profit and advantage to the trees themselves.

The annual treatment which I give my quince plantations, is, as nearly as possible, as follows: I prune my trees in the autumn just after the fall of the leaf. This pruning consists in cutting out as little as possible, mainly old or decayed wood, or any branches that make the head too thick or unsightly.

In November I fork in around the roots of each tree, five or six shovelfuls of fresh stable manure.—This dissolves in part by the autumn rains, and fills the soil with soluble matter ready for the first absorption by the young fibres in spring.

When the spring opens I have the ground ploughed between the rows, and lightly stirred beneath the

trees. Directly after this, I give the whole a broadcast spread of salt at the rate of ten bushels to the acre, or just a light coat sufficient to half conceal the ground under each tree. The cheapest and best salt for this purpose is the refuse salt of the packing houses, to be had in all large cities where meat is packed for exportation.

I observe that one of your correspondents in Oneida county, has recommended salt for this tree in the last number of your journal. It is a good thing—I may say, the best thing for this fruit. I have used it now for five years very plentifully, and can say with much confidence that it is the *sine qua non* for the quince tree. Deep green foliage, thrifty growth, and large fair fruit, have, with me, invariably followed its judicious application. The quince and the plum will bear more of it than any other fruit tree; and provided there is sufficient strength in the soil—that is, provided manure is also given—it may be used every year with decided advantage. I have found by experience two things; first, that necessarily as manure is to the quince tree, yet common manure without salt will not give the very finest quinces; and second, that a poor soil will not bear heavy doses of salt without injury to vegetation.

Every tree has its insect. The only one worth notice that infest the quince is a little rascal, a sort of *Scolytus*, I believe, that kills the ends of the branches. The egg is deposited about midsummer. The next spring the little grub which succeeds it eats through to the pith of the branch, and cuts away the sap-vessels just at the time, midsummer, when they are most wanted. Of course the shoot above the insect withers and turns black. If this is "let alone," it will spread over your whole plantation. If, on the contrary, you give a little attention to it—say a few minutes every day, from the first day in June, that the dying shoots begin to show themselves, cutting off the limb six inches below where it is blackened, and burning up the trimming immediately you will gradually get rid of the whole brood.

If there is anything in this rather prolix account that is worth making public, it is at your service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD ORCHARDIST.

New York, July, 1847.

[Our correspondent's article is one of the most valuable that we have published and speaks for itself. For the good results that follow the mode of cultivation which he has detailed, we can vouch most confidently.—Ed.]

THE AMERICAN FARMER for September is before us, and, according to our poor judgment, is decidedly the most interesting number that has appeared for several months. Among its contents we notice an article from the pen of the editor in regard to the proper method of applying and managing Guano, which we propose laying before our readers, at length, in our next issue. How the proprietor contrives to furnish this work to subscribers at \$1 per annum, and how any farmer in our county who raises over fifty pounds of tobacco and a barrel of corn can make up his mind to do without it, is just "a peg and three quarters" above our comprehension.—Were we a tiller of the soil, which, Providence favoring, we intend to be one of these days, we would have the work, even though we had to gather blackberries in the dark to raise the wherewithal to pay for it.—Leonardstown (Md.) Beacon.

We thank our friend of the Beacon for his complimentary notice of our "Farmer."

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1847.

"The Dutchman," on the Resuscitation of Worn-out Lands, was received just as our paper was going to press.

**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.**—Takes place on Thursday and Friday, 14th and 15th October, at Upper Marlborough. For list of premiums, see Sept. No. of the "American Farmer."

**TALBOT CO. (Md.) FAIR.**—It will also be borne in mind that the Cattle Show and Fair of the Talbot County Agricultural Society, takes place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of this month. Those wishing to be present from this Shore, can take the steamboat on Tuesday and return on Thursday or Friday. The list of Premiums will be found in our August No.

We hope our Implement makers, and others having any thing worthy the attention of the Agricultural community, will not fail to be present at these exhibitions.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.**—The Fair of the American Institute, takes place at Castle Garden, in the city of New York,—and will be open to the public on the 5th of October.

✂ We refer to the Report of the Committee on Farms of the Medley's District Club, (Montgomery Co. Md.)—which we present in our columns this month. It will be found of much interest, containing as it does, many valuable facts.

**GUANO.**—Very shortly after the issue of our last No. the supply of Peruvian Guano in this market, was exhausted—and many who contemplated using it were disappointed in obtaining a supply. An arrival, however, about the middle of the month, has again furnished the dealers with a fresh supply.—We learn that the demand for it is very great.

✂ We have been presented with a few heads of California wheat raised by Mr. Jos. Stanbury, of A. A. Co. near this city. It is a white bearded wheat; the grain is beautiful, and the product large—22 bushels being gathered from one sown. Mr. S. informs us he has sold a considerable quantity of it at \$5 per bushel, in small lots. It can be had at Mr. Leverings, Pratt-st., at \$3 per bushel.

The communication upon the subject of "*Liebig's Theory of Vegetation*," will be found to be an interesting paper. It sets forth the theory of Professor Liebig in its true light, and relieves him from an imputed incongruity, which is neither justified by his language, nor by any fair construction which can be given to it. The writer is a good chemist, with strong agricultural propensities, and hence feels an interest in placing professor Liebig in a right position before the agricultural public.

**A LARGE WATER MELON.**—We saw some weeks since the largest Melon we ever recollect to have seen. It weighed 51 lbs., and was raised on Miller's Island in Baltimore county.

**THE FARMER'S LIBRARY.**—We continue to receive the monthly numbers of this valuable work, edited by our old friend SKINNER. Among the numerous articles with which the Sept. No. is filled, we find one in relation to Maryland affairs, upon a subject recently occupying the attention of the readers of the "*American Farmer*," and coming from an old and experienced and an impartial source, we have deemed it our duty to transfer it to our pages.

We should be glad to receive the names of any of our friends as subscribers to the "*Library*"—every gentleman in the country should have this work in their Library. It is creditable to the country that such a work is published therein.

**DISEASE IN CORN.**—The communication of Dr. Muse, on another page, giving an account of a disease which had attacked the corn in Dorchester County, Maryland, will address itself to the notice of our readers, and especially to such of them as may be sufferers from a similar cause. The reasons assigned for the effect produced, appeared to us to be founded in true philosophy, and consequently capable of producing similar effects wherever the same cause may have existed. We had heard of similar injury to several crops of corn on this shore, but had heard a very different cause assigned—one by no means so satisfactory as the one to be found in the theory of Dr. Muse.


✂ "*A Learner*" has returned again to the charge, with his implements newly burnished, ready for that conflict which seeks no bloodshed, but looks alone to making barren fields "blossom as the rose," and to the promotion of human happiness.

✂ The article by "*An Old Orchardist*," on the growth of Quince trees, cannot fail to elicit admiration. The methods pointed out for the preparation of the soil, the digging of the holes, the planting of the trees, as well as the after culture, will suit for any other fruit tree fully as well as for the quince. The advice it contains are truly valuable, and not the less so, as it has philosophy as well as practice to commend it to public favor.

**GRASS.**—We have received from an esteemed agricultural friend on the Eastern Shore, a spear of grass. He describes it as an upland grass, and we agree with him that it promises to be valuable. We regret that we are unable to name it. We have seen it growing before, but never heard any name given to it. As far as we can judge by comparison, it appears to belong to the genus *Festuca*, and resembles very much two of its varieties called *Poa Annua*, and *Poa Angustifolia*, though, in consequence of the specimen being deprived of its leaves, we were unable to determine any thing farther than its generic class. At all events, we look upon it as a good variety, and would recommend that seed enough should be saved to give it a fair test. Its sweetness of flavor will commend it to stock, while its great quantity of seed must render it highly nutritious as most of the *Festuca* grasses are.



## LIME—ASHES—INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

 In answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, as to the price of slacked ashes, and where they may be obtained, we reply: 1. the price is 10 cents a bushel. 2. they are sold by most of the soap and candle manufacturers in the city.

As to the question, "whether lime that has been slacked for several months, is considered the same as that spoken of by agriculturists?" We reply that the lime generally spoken of is either *unslacked* lime or lime *recently* slacked. The more recent it may have been slacked the better, as, in that state, it acts more promptly upon the inert vegetable matter in the soil to which it may be applied. That lime may have been slacked for several months does not however, very seriously impair its efficiency—in indeed, we believe that the only difference between recently and remotely slacked lime, resolves itself into this, that the former is somewhat more prompt than the latter. If this were not the case, its action upon land would be greatly circumscribed in its duration, to what it is, nor would old mortar of many years standing, operate at all, and yet, we have hundreds of instances where its application to stiff clays have demonstrated that it operated both mechanically and chemically, as a meliorator. Where lime has been slacked and become "lumpy," the lumps should be broken in order that it may be more evenly spread and incorporated with the soil, and that it may yield the more readily to the dissolving influence of rains.

## THE GREAT FAIR AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

This exhibition, we understand, has been attended by an immense concourse of visitors this year. A number of the most eminent men of the nation were there, among them, Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Tyler, Mr. Jones of Va. former Speaker of the House of Representatives; and a number of Marylanders, among them Hon. Ch. B. Calvert, of Riversdale, Col. Capron, of Laurel, Purser J. N. Hambleton, of the Navy; Messrs. Wilson, F. Harrison, and E. Whitman, of this city; and Messrs. Spence, Hearn, Patterson and Stewart, of the Eastern Shore. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune notices some of the proceedings at the Fair from which we must content ourselves for the present with the following extract, hoping to be favored by some of our Maryland friends, hereafter, with a more full account of the Exhibition:

"Mr. Jones, too, of Virginia, late Speaker of the House, came on to the Show with several of his friends from that State. To-day, too, was seen on the ground, from Maryland, Purser J. N. Hambleton of the Navy, whom I happen to know to have been an attentive observer of the agriculture of many foreign countries and importer and owner of one of the best, if not the best Maltese Jack in the United States—*PATER SIMPLE*—about 15 hands high. But the particular branch of the entire business in which the most steady forward movement seems now to be making, is in the appreciation and value of *well broken New-England ozen*. A pair of pure Devons was

sold to-day to go all the way to Washington, D. C. for, I have reason to believe, not under \$200. On their way to the Show they set out one day at 9 A. M. and before night were turned into pasture at the end of 35 miles.


Some of the best South Down Sheep on the ground were sold to Maryland; among them the buck that took the First Premium at Auburn last Autumn to go to Mr. Geo. Patterson, of Springfield, in that State.


The absence of Mr. Sotham, with his and Mr. Corning's herd of superb *Herefords* and his *Cotswold* Sheep was marked and regretted, as a decided deduction from the fullness and variety of the Show. With the exception of one fine *Hereford* Cow, the few others of that stock exhibited did anything but credit to that race. My impression is, from what has been told me here and from general observation, that the *Ayrshires* are decidedly on the advance as *milkers*.

Mr. Washburn, of Western New York, had 30 *Devons* in the pens, and said his sales were satisfactory. Bull calves for from \$40 to \$50, as he stated.

The superior Bull, *Marius*, bred by Earl Spencer, is likely, it is said, to go and disseminate his blood in Canada, having already left a good sprinkling of it in *Westchester*."

From all that we can gather, the Fair was not so attractive as were anticipated—the Show of Stock was rather small.

 Our friend, Dr. O., will find that Dr. M., with his usual promptness and courtesy, has responded to his inquiry as to the method of preparing *Poudrette*.

 Are you preparing for the approaching Agricultural Fair?—if you are not, be up and doing. Let not your neighbours excel you, if you can help it.—Farmers muster up your best Stock, and note your brag crops—come prepared to tell how and after what manner you were enabled to "make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." Be assured you may learn something to your advantage by assembling yourselves together once a year.

Ladies—Let us remind you that your presence will add much to the welfare of the Society, and enliven the occasion. In former years your handy-works have pleased the eye, and gratified the taste. The Society earnestly desire the continuance of your countenance and aid.—*Marlboro' Gas.*

## DISEASE IN CORN.

Cambridge, E. S., Md. Sept. 4, 1847.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request, I occasionally notify you of the condition and prospect of our crops; but I fear, now, after my inauspicious notice of the late drouth and its menacing effects, on our wheat crops, which has been seriously realized, that the report of an equal disaster to our Indian Corn, from an *opposite* cause, may class me among the forlorn complainants—from which class, by the by, I am, characteristically, wide apart, for I hold it to be bad philosophy, to repine, or despair, in any of our enterprises; nor do I write in that spirit—but, to compare observations, with others of a similar profession, and similar interests with myself—to ascertain the general state of that crop, and correct that error, now, I think prevalent, that it is, or will be, most unusually abundant.

On examining my fields of corn, at Appleby, a few days past, having been informed by my overseer, the previous evening, that it was much injured by the weather, I discovered an extent of injury, greater than I ever witnessed.

My field contains seventy acres—one half of which is planted with the "Oregon" corn—the remainder, with the "white Flint Baden." The long continued drouth, of two months, had, in common with others, delayed the progress of my crop; but the subsequent heavy, and repeated rains, had been followed by the growth of luxuriant stalks, and leaves, and every indication of a large crop, from each variety of corn; but upon the recent inspection, to-day, I find in the Oregon portion,—in the ears, not the plants, a decay remarkable, and to an extent, difficult of credit, without ocular evidence.

The cap of the injured ear, is discolored, and when opened, a few grains, near the apex of the ear, and on one side of it, mark the commencement of the disease, in their sickly and shrivelled appearance—this increases in *space* and *intensity*, until the whole ear exhibits a deadly and gangrenous mass of black, rotten grains; while the whole plant on which it grows, is erect—10 or 12 feet high, and of the most healthy, and vigorous appearance.

The Baden portion is not diseased; which I ascribe to its very flinty, or harder character. Annually selecting the seed, of this *caste*, it has become a very pure white *flint*, and decidedly superior, I think, after many years trial, to any variety, I have ever met with.

Within the few days, since the discovery alluded to, I have called the attention of several farmers, to this subject, who have, subsequently told me, that on examination, they find in various degrees, their fields are suffering in like manner.

It would be desirable to know, from different sections of country, the extent of this malady.

In truth, and candor, I had apprehended serious evil to the corn crop, from the extraordinary weather, we have lately experienced, in Dorset; for more than four weeks, we had almost uninterrupted clouds, and many heavy rains; and very many light ones. By accurate measurement, it rained three inches on July 26th; on Aug. 2nd, 2 inches; Aug 6th one inch and two tenths; Sept. 2nd, 2 inches; making in four days, eight inches and two tenths; besides numerous light showers, which latter, added, would, I am sure, run up the amount of the whole, in that short time, to half of the quantity, usually estimated, in our latitude, for a year; and strange, too, in a month, proverbial for *Drouth*—while, during two months, previously, equally proverbial for genial showers, we had a famishing *Drouth*; as I have often, before, observed,—the inversion of the order of our seasons, is remarkable, and mysterious, becoming, for the several last years, usual; and it may, in time, call for a material alteration, in our cultural system.

During this unfortunate period, gratulations of cordial joy, were heard from all quarters—for these *floods*, and these *clouds*, which it was believed, would secure an exuberant corn crop: Sir, wherever they may have occurred, as with us, the crop will be shortened; and the flattering anticipations of a contrary result afford strong proof of the general neglect of agricultural science; and especially, of vegetable physiology, by the agriculturists of our country.

By this branch of science, might have been known the essential importance of the *solar rays*, upon the

vegetable economy; and the danger of their long continued absence:—more especially, the influence of the *luminous* portion of them, on the functions of the leaf; to assist its *vital activity*, and to enable it to *elaborate* the juices of the plant—to *decompose* the *carbonic acid*, it may have received—to *fix* its *carbon* in the plant, and to release, and return to the atmosphere, the *oxygen*, its other component; when, on the contrary, without this *essential agent*—the *solar light*,—the *vital activity* will be impaired, and the *elaboration*, and *appropriation* of nutritious aliment will be scantily performed.

It is true, throughout the organic world, animal, as well as vegetable—that, as the *vital energies* are weakened, so, in an inverse ratio, will the *chemical* be increased; hence, for reasons, above offered, the *catalytic action*, or *vital force* of the corn plant, has not been competent, to withstand the *action* of the *chemical forces* applied to it;—and the large quantity of water, too, furnished by the late rains—besides their effect of diluting the sap juices, have supplied additional means of oxidizing the plant; and a due secretion of rich nutriment, is interrupted,—or, in other words, the causes continuing, the tendency of the grain will be to *rot*, or to *shrink*, rather than to *fill* and *mature*—and our once sanguine anticipations may be disappointed: which, may Providence avert.

Excuse my *discursive epistle*—I must call it—designed, when begun, for the simple statement of a mere matter of fact—in which I was interested,—and no more.

Respectfully,  
JOSEPH E. MUSE.

For the American Farmer.

#### REMARKS ON LIEBEG'S THEORY OF VEGETATION.

Having lately seen an article, purporting to be an exposition of Liebeg's theory of vegetation, and criticism thereupon, in which he is made say, that the application of decaying organic matter whether of vegetation or animal origin, is entirely unnecessary for the production of good crops of grain, grass, roots, etc; that all that it is necessary to add to land to make it produce good crops are the various inorganic substances, such as potash, lime, and like bases, which are requisite to enable plants to attain maturity; and that the atmosphere was the only source from which plants drew the carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen required for their development,—and as this is not only opposed to that which the theory of Liebeg teaches us, but also to the experience of every practical Farmer; and as it may lead some, who have not examined his theory for themselves, to unjustly condemn it, I have thought it would not be amiss, to present to farmers a condensed view of this theory through your Journal, one that will enable them to make a practical application of it to agriculture, and thus at once demonstrate its truthfulness or falsity by actual trial, the only fair way of testing a theory.

To commence, he maintains in the first place, that humus has no direct action on vegetation; but that its decomposition—that is, the union of its carbon with the oxygen of the atmosphere, furnishes a supply of carbonic acid to the growing plants; hence the necessity of tillage to maintain a free circulation of air, and consequent supply of carbonic acid; the soil being the only source, from whence young plants before the development of their leaves, can obtain the carbon necessary to promote their growth; and that after the leaves have made their appearance,

that they also serve as mouths to nourish the plant, absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and appropriating its carbon for the formation of new wood, leaves, etc.; that the plant at this period, drawing nourishment both from the air and earth, and thus, having two sources of supply, quickly attains maturity.

That the humus of the soil continues to furnish food to the plant throughout its existence, except perhaps, during the hottest part of our summer, when the decay of the humus is arrested in consequence of the absence of moisture in the soil, but that at this period of its existence, the growth of the plant cannot be retarded by this cause, as the leaves absorb sufficient carbonic acid to supply the wants of the plant, provided there is sufficient water furnished to it by the dews, for the purposes of assimilation.

Again, he maintains, that ammonia is the only source from whence the nitrogen found in plants is derived; that it is furnished to plants by their roots, dissolved along with the carbonic acid, and the various salts in the water they (the roots) take up; that this ammonia, so supplied, is derived both from the air and the manure which we supply to the soil—that, as the ammonia in the state or form in which it is found in manure, is extremely volatile, it is all important that we should change that form, for one more fixed, to one that will enable us to retain this ammonia in our soils until the plants there growing, may, in the process of their vegetation, require it, and that in charcoal, plaster, and some other substances having a like action, we have the materials, capable of giving to it this desirable fixidity, and also, that these substances, when properly applied to our soils, will cause them to retain the greater part of the ammonia, which is conveyed to them by rains, and which would in most part, without their intervention have escaped again into the atmosphere, and thus the plants would for a time be deprived of it.

Lastly, that unless a soil is able to supply the various inorganic bases found in plants, that they cannot therein attain maturity—that these substances, as potash, lime, soda, or whatever base or bases may exist in a plant, are to that plant, what the bones are to the human body, that they give strength and stability to the plant, and that these bases generally exist in plants, as super salts of some vegetable acid; and that this excess of acid is constantly seeking some base to unite with, and that as soon as saturated more is formed, likewise to seek a base, and that this alternate formation and saturation of these vegetable acids, is necessary for the full development of plants; and that whenever a soil, is incapable of yielding the required bases for these acids, that plants cannot there thrive.

The practical application of all this, is simply this,—that the farmer must supply his soil liberally with decaying organic matter, and stir it well and frequently in the early part of the season, so that the air may permeate freely through the soil, and thus cause it to yield a plentiful supply of carbonic acid to the young plants. Again, that he should protect his manure heaps, should keep them from losing, their ammonia, by coating them from time to time with plaster, charcoal, or some other body having a like action; that he should hoard his liquid manure—the urine of his animals, as the most valuable of all. That the application of charcoal or plaster to land, renders it more fruitful by retaining the ammonia carried to the soil by rains until it is needed by the growing plants; finally that it is necessary to

restore to the soil, the various inorganic substances which are continually being carried from off the farm, in the butter, the hay and the various other products sold from it.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

We extract the following from the Congregational Journal of July 29, 1847. The Rev. Mr. Sawtell, the writer, is the son of an old acquaintance of our boyhood at Amherst, Maj. Eli Sawtell, late of Brookline. The son we had never seen until we met him in the city of New Orleans in the winter of 1845. A friend at that time invited for an evening visit the Rev. Dr. Scott, the eloquent pastor of the first Presbyterian church at New Orleans, together with the Rev. Mr. Sawtell. Mr. Sawtell then gave us his history in part as having earned and paid one hundred dollars for the unexpired term of his apprenticeship to a shoemaker in Hollis for the purpose of obtaining a college education. We found his residence in Europe—and extended acquaintance had greatly divested him of that exclusiveness if not prejudice entertained by many theologians who perhaps innocently have received the impression that the whole world has the deepest interest in the peculiar notions elicited from some peculiar religious dogmas. The interview of that evening, was to us highly interesting as with clergymen, as entertaining altogether lessened apprehensions of the evils of slavery in that part of the country where its existence excites most concern in the country of its non-existence.—Mr. Sawtell presents his views in strong language after having had the experience of years among the slaves of the South. His impressions confirm all the ideas we had entertained from a shorter time spent in that country; and having heretofore in sketches of the sugar and cotton cultivation of the south said something upon the relations subsisting between master and slave, we now add the communication of Mr. Sawtell, which, we hope may interest and gratify others as it has us.—*Ed. Hill's N. Hampshire Visitor.*

From the Congregational Journal.

## FACTS RESPECTING SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, 1847.

MR. EDITOR: Will you permit me through the columns of your paper, to address a few lines to my numerous friends at the north, on one of the most delicate and exciting questions of the day? What I have to say shall be said kindly.

On a question of such magnitude as slavery—involving as it does the interests of millions, and it may be, the destiny of two continents, I should not presume to lift a pen, were it not that my opportunities of a personal and intimate acquaintance with the subject have been somewhat peculiar.

Being a native of New England, and imbibing as I did at an early age, an utter abhorrence of the system—residing afterwards nearly twenty years in different slave States—travelling frequently and extensively in every State in the Union, where slavery exists—addressing large and popular assemblies of both colors—aiding in the promotion of Sabbath schools and Bible classes among the blacks—conversing freely with master and slave, respecting the relation they sustain to each other, and the feelings of mutual dependence and attachments between them—together with seven years residence abroad, listening to the most exciting debates on the subject in Exeter Hall, London, and elsewhere—and now a resident

of New York, where every variety of opinion is freely discussed—and, though last not least, never having had any pecuniary interests whatever involved in the question, may perhaps entitle my remarks to as much consideration as those of many others, who have never travelled south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The object of this letter is simply to correct some erroneous impressions, as to the real character of slavery in this country.

The prevailing impression at the North is, that the cruel treatment of the slave, and his consequent sufferings are such as to demand his immediate and unconditional emancipation. This is one of the most cogent reasons urged, why we should take no time to consult the future good and interests, either of the master or the slave. And to deepen the impression, the most frightful pictures of sufferings and cruelty have been drawn and held up to the imagination, till the heart has become sick, and the very name of *slave* is associated in the mind with all the horrors of the "middle passage" and the racks and tortures of the inquisition. Now, with all due respect to the opinions of others, *I do know*, that such impressions are not in accordance with facts.

On this subject the Southern character is either not understood, or grossly, though I would hope unintentionally, misrepresented. Bold and chivalrous as is a southern man in a contest with his equals, nothing is more despicable in his eyes than a petty tyrant, who exhibits his prowess only in inflicting wrongs and injuries upon the helpless and unprotected. Naturally high-minded, noble and generous in feelings and sentiments, he is found magnanimous and kind in spirit towards his dependants.

As a general fact, I doubt whether there can be found a class of people in the world, that suffer less, mentally or physically, than the colored population of the South. None who have fewer cares and troubles; who wear happier faces; are more jovial and merry—and who sing louder and sweeter than they. For the truth of this, I appeal to every man who has visited the South and examined this subject for himself, with an unprejudiced and impartial mind. Exceptions I know there are, but these no more prove the general truth on this subject, than do the convicts in the penitentiaries of New England prove that all the old puritans of that land of steady habits are grinding in the prison-house. Hence, when a Northern man enters the Southern States for the first time, and witnesses the familiarity and kindness between master and servant, he exclaims with wonder, "Where are the long whips, the scourges, the groans and tears, of which I have heard so much?" And often have I seen the tear start in the stranger's eye, at beholding the extacy of joy with which these dependants gather around their master, on his return from a long absence, seizing his hand, and seeming to vie with each other in manifesting their love and attachment to him. And while writing the foregoing sentence, I have had to lay aside my pen, to listen to a touching incident, that illustrates the strength of this attachment, and has drawn tears from my own eyes.

An old colored matron, the mother of *seventeen* children, on learning my name, and remembering that I was a warm friend to the colored people, came to see me, and wished to know "if I had not been to her old master's house, more than twenty years ago?"—On reminding me who he was, I answered in the affirmative, and then inquired of his health, and that of her mistress; she burst into tears, and after strug-

gling with her feelings for some time, she replied, "My dear old master and mistress are both in heaven, and it is only about three months since my poor mistress died—and oh, I shall never forget the day she was buried; when I returned from the grave, I thought my heart would break—yes," said she, "for more than thirty years we had bowed the knee together in prayer every day, but we shall pray no more together on earth—but thank the Lord," she exclaimed, "I shall meet them in heaven?" On inquiring who her present mistress was, "Oh, I live with my young mistress now, and dear creature, she is like one of my own children," added she, "for I have nursed her from an infant, and bless God she is a christian too. Yes," continued she, "the Lord be praised, I think all my own children are christians too—one of my sons is a preacher, and we are all trying to follow the good advice of our dear old master and mistress, that we may meet them in heaven." In order to test the strength of her attachment to the family, I asked her if she would not like to be free? "No freer than I am," said she, "it is my mistress' pleasure to please me, and my pleasure to please her—I stay with her in the city in the winter, and go out to the plantation, and stay with my children in the summer—and hear my son preach, and do as I please—and what more can I want in this world?" When this old christian mother left me, I asked myself, whether it would be a kindness to tear her away from all her attachments and early associations, and run her off to Canada to die in want and penury under the mistaken idea that the enjoyment of *unrestrained liberty* would be an ample compensation for all the food and raiment, the care and affection she now enjoys, and in which she is so perfectly content and happy? And whatever may be the opinions of others, I was satisfied in giving to her Paul's advice, "obey your master in the Lord, for that is right; persevere in well doing, pray for children, that God may prepare them for still richer blessings, which I believe he has in store for your nation and your people."

Another erroneous impression at the North is, that the Southern slaves are *pushed*, and *driven*, and *overworked*; but the truth is, that one white laborer at the North performs more labor than any two slaves at the South. And this accounts for the fact that runaway slaves are never known to enter the field, and work shoulder to shoulder with the white man: he knows full well that the amount of labor that satisfied his southern master will never satisfy the close calculating man of the North. Hence, the shoals of these idlers that swarm about the outskirts of our northern cities, a few of whom become ostlers, barbers, hackdrivers and the like, while the majority plunge into the deepest dens of pollution and vice, become vagrants, and live and die a curse to themselves and society. The purloins of New York, and Southwark of Philadelphia, furnish ample testimony to this fact. And the plain incontrovertible truth on this subject is, that the slaves at the South, as a class, are better provided for, enjoy more comforts, are more temperate and virtuous, come more in contact with religious truth, are more susceptible of its influences, and more contented and happy than the free colored population in any part of our country.—And many are the instances, known to me, of runaway slaves writing and begging permission of their masters to return home, declaring they have been deceived, and in some cases, where their seducers have left them to utter destitution and wretchedness, their masters, rather than receive them back, send them



money to supply their wants. Now, this by no means proves slavery to be right, it only proves that immediate, indiscriminate and unconditional emancipation, without any regard to the future good of the slave, is radically wrong—it is an injustice to the slave. But if in sympathizing with the suffering slave, our minds can find any relief by contrasts, we challenge a comparison of his condition in this land of ease and plenty, with that of the ignorant, vicious, famishing millions of the lower classes all over the world, and in every point of view, whether we regard their temporal comforts, their religious instructions, or the standard of morality among them—our slaves are vastly their superiors. And if we go still farther, and draw a comparison between the Africans here, though slaves, and their brethren in their native land, in all their cruel barbarism and beastly degradation, we see almost an infinite advance in their character and condition—and to the eye of faith, it is the harbinger of still richer blessings.

In a word, the history of the world does not furnish an instance of a people, that have emerged from a state of perfect barbarism into that of comparative civilization more steadily and rapidly than have the African slave, that have been transported to this country; and their present condition, whether it relates to the comforts of this life, or to the hopes of that which is to come, is infinitely better, more tolerable, and more desirable than that of three-fourths of the population of the globe. But what does all this prove?—that slavery is right? Not at all—it only proves that many a tender heart has been made to bleed over miseries that have had no existence—they have been weeping in despair, while they should rejoice in hope. They have been ready to curse God and die, while they should bless Him, and live, trust in Him, and pray. It proves, that in this wretched world, there is misery enough, to satisfy the most morbid appetite without the aid of the imagination, and that the true friend of the slave is he who regards his future good, and by patient perseverance is endeavoring to prepare him for freedom, and prepare him a place to enjoy it.

Yours, &c., E. N. SAWTELL.

*From the Maine Cultivator.*

#### MANAGEMENT OF PASTURE LAND.

This is a matter of great importance to the husbandman, and, indeed, may be considered as reposing at the very foundation of his success. We do not, however, know that any experiments have as yet been made in this region calculated to test the utility of the system we are about to recommend; but we nevertheless feel fully persuaded in our own mind, that it cannot, if properly and systematically pursued, be followed by other than the best results. Every observing culturist has doubtless become convinced that no process for enriching lands is more successful than that of "turning them out to pasture;" and that fields thus treated for a series of ten or twelve years, are thereby liberally endued with the principles of vegetable fertility, and rendered competent to produce as bountifully, corn, rye, oats, grass, &c., as when in their virgin state.

This, indeed, is the ordinary result of the system when thoroughly carried out, and in short we are not at present aware of a single instance in which lands that have been depastured for a series of years no matter how closely they may have been cropped, have been deteriorated, or made worse. On the contrary we can point to several farms on which comparatively worn and worthless fields, and from which

all the skill and industry of the owner were insufficient to secure a remunerating crop, have been thoroughly regenerated and restored to their original state of productiveness in the space of a very few years, simply by this plan.

So plenipotent, indeed, is the persuasion of its great utility in restoring exhausted soils in many parts of our land, and those principally the most enlightened, that it is at present almost the only remedy applied. No sooner indeed, does a soil which has been exhausted and rendered barren by excessive cropping, fail to produce a remunerating crop, than it is "turned out to pasture;" and in this condition it is permitted to remain until it has fully re-acquired the vegetative or productive powers and energy of which it has been deprived. Thus far, most assuredly, the practice is judicious. To cultivate a field year after year, reaping therefrom only vexation and disappointment is a curse worse if possible than that which the gods bestowed on the unfortunate but erring Tantalus. But when from this safe position we advance another step, and behold the good work thus auspiciously and promisingly commenced, we find unfortunately nothing, or at most exceedingly little in its details to recommend.

Almost the first act with every agriculturist, after having thus repossessed himself of a portion of valuable soil, is to re-adopt precisely the same system of management, in cropping, by which it was originally rendered emaculate and poor.

Instead of husbanding the vegetative power he has thus attained, he goes directly to work to dissipate it, and too often in such a way as to prevent the possibility of receiving any important or lasting benefit in return. Now the process we would suggest, is this: In most parts of our country, the farmer who possess a "HAY FARM," and whose habits are those of industry and economy, can "live." All that to us appears essentially requisite under such circumstances, is, to depasture the poor, worn out and exhausted fields until they have thoroughly reacquired their former healthy and vigorous tone, and then, without the intervention of any emaculating crop whatever, to sow down to grass. The period for ploughing should be that portion of the vegetable year when vegetation is in its greatest vigor, say from the last of June to the middle of July, although from experiments recently made, we should recommend sowing the grass seed the subsequent spring, in preference to sowing it in the fall. If the land is naturally poor and weak, and has been pastured but a few seasons, the plough should be introduced earlier, and buckwheat, peas, or some other succulent crop sown to be turned in green. But in no case should a ripe crop be taken, nor should the youthful grass be "fed," until it has had time to radicate properly, if at all. In ploughing, care should also be had that the plough run deep, turning up, if practicable, some of the subsoil in order completely to inume whatever of soluble matter there may exist on the surface, as well as to furnish a proper and congenial bed for the expansion of the nascent roots.

Lands managed in this way would doubtless produce bountifully for four or five years, when they should be again seeded down to grass, as before.—Four years is sufficiently long to crop any soil in grass unless the inevitable exhaustion occasioned by the maturation of the crop be counteracted by the application of invigorating manures. Long cropping and close feeding in the fall and spring, without liberal dressing, will infallibly ensure short crops, an inadequate return for the outlays of cultivation, and

**POVERTY** in the end! Reader! this is "book farming!" What think on't? Have we presented you with a plausible theory? We claim no "laurel wreath" as a reward for what we have done, nor do we aspire to be appellated the Cecrops in this department of our favorite art; but should there be anything in the suggestions herein presented that appears *reasonable*, and in conformity with the principles of that general and universal analogy from which all rational men reason, or should reason, we hope and trust that it will be candidly acknowledged and adopted. However inveterate may be your prejudices against "Book Farming," as it is ignominiously called, one great and startling truth is clearly apparent,—we must either renounce our former mill-horse course of trudging blindfold through the routine of those ancient customs and traditionary usages which have been so long and fatally perpetuated from father to son, or renounce our farms!—There is no alternative. In our systems of cultivation, we have outraged every principle of nature, and we must now adopt a new one; not, however, immediately and at once, but by degrees, fast as the architect proceeds in the reparation of a time-worn edifice, rejecting what is worthless and unsound in its structure and composition, but retaining and improving, if possible, that which is sound and good.—Because our grand-fathers, or our fathers persisted in hauling a tree from the forest by the top, it is no argument why we should do so. They deemed it right and just to commit numberless enormities, from the perpetration of which the correcter sense of the present age recoils with unmitigated horror. The imperfect systems they pursued, were the natural result of the circumstances under which they lived; but in this age of enlightenment, and of continued scientific investigation, we have no excuse for error.

**NOTE.**—A friend, long identified with the farming interests of this country, and whose valuable contributions to the literature of the day, have secured for him an enviable reputation, both as a correct scholar and successful cultivator, assures us that the above mode of reinvigorating exhausted soils is the most economical he has ever practiced. His interesting letter on the subject, we may publish.

Time, on light uncalcareous soils, if applied before ploughing, would operate a most salutary effect.—Will not some of our readers test this plan by careful experiment?

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its second annual Agricultural Exhibition, at the court house in Rockville, on the second Thursday of the present month, and continued during the day after. There was an unusual concourse of persons, and many new members were added to the Society.

The President JOHN P. C. PETER, Esq., having called the Society to order, the annual address was delivered before the Society and a crowded house, by W. H. FARQUHAR, Esq. This address presents much information which will pay an agriculturist for reading it.

The reports of the several Committees were read in order, received with the thanks of the Society, and ordered to be filed and published; and upon motion it was

*Resolved, unanimously*, that this Society, tender their thanks to WILLIAM H. FARQUHAR, Esq., for his interesting, learned and instructive address, and that the Secretary be required to wait on him, and request a copy for publication.

*Resolved*, That the sum of five dollars be paid to each of the newspapers of this place, to compensate them for printing for the Society, for the year ending on the first Monday in June 1848, and that the Secretary be instructed to draw on the Treasurer for that amount.

*Resolved*, That JOHN P. C. PETER, Esq., be requested to ascertain, if embellished blank certificates can be obtained, suitable to be awarded by this Society, at future Agricultural Exhibitions.

*Resolved*, That the newspapers of this place, and the American Farmer, be requested to publish these proceedings, and the address of W. H. FARQUHAR, Esq., and the reports of the several Committees.

W. VEIRS BOTIC,  
Rec'dg Sec'y.

#### METHOD OF OBTAINING LARGER AND FAIR FRUITS.

It is said that a gentleman, who has during the last year, exported apples to London, to be retailed at a shilling a piece, has obtained fruit of the largest dimensions and finest quality by the following method:

In the first place he takes particular care to keep his apple trees free of all worms, caterpillars, and other destructive insects; after having bestowed them in suitable soil and rearing them according to the most approved method of cultivation.

After the apples are set, as they are coming to maturity, he judges whether they are too numerous for the capacity of the tree to bring to maturity, or for its branches to sustain, should the fruit come to its usual growth. If so, by means of high step-ladders, constructed so as to sustain a person among the higher or lower branches of the tree, without at all depending on the body or branches, he causes the surplus to be carefully picked off, selecting the most unlikely specimens and from those parts of the tree where diminutive fruit is usually found.

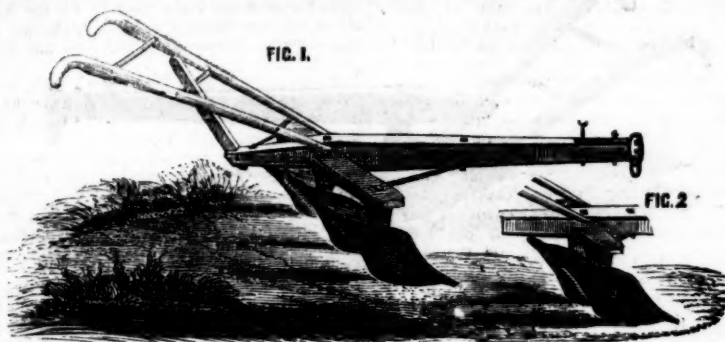
But whether the number of apples on the tree, be many or few, he in no case permits a blasted or wormy specimen to remain; believing that their being severed will leave more of the energy of vegetation and production, to be afforded by the parent tree to the remaining fruit.

This is the principle involved in his method which by his experience he has found to be entirely successful, premising always, that his orchard has been grafted with the largest and most delicious fruit.—There is reason in the theory that decayed or unpromising fruit, when left on the trees, robs the fairer specimens of nourishment that they would otherwise claim, and, hence, diminishes the size and quality of the latter. It is true of animal life, and why not of vegetable? that sources of depletion being removed, the strength and vital energy of the primitive system is promoted.

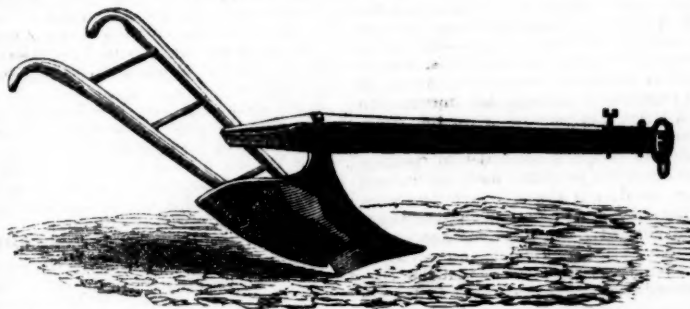
A friend of ours has experimented on the same principle, to improve the size and quality of grapes. The luxuriant vines which shoot out beyond the sittings of the grapes, exhaust the energy of the parent vine and diminish the size and quality of the fruit. His remedy is carefully to prune off those verdant shoots before they shall have robbed the fruit of the nourishment required to bring it to maturity.—*Farm and Mechanic*.

Thatch on the roof of houses, may be rendered incombustible by a common flame, by coating it over with a mixture of white-wash and alum. One lb. of alum would suffice for 5 gallons of white wash.

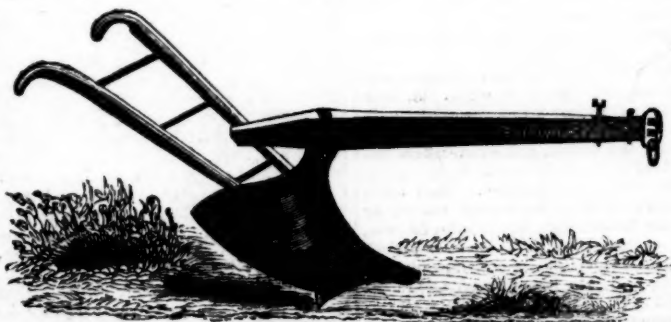
## NEW AND IMPROVED PLOWS.



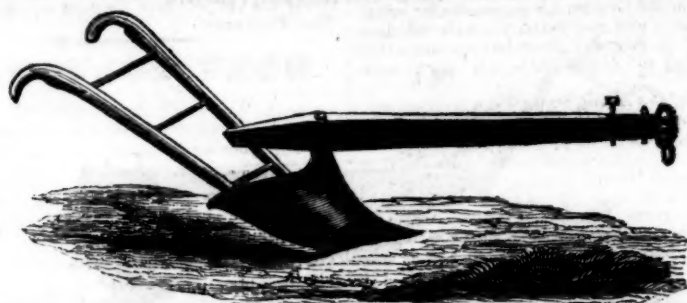
The above figures represent the 2 and 3 furrow Plows, which are now in general use on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, also in several other districts. They answer admirably for seeding Wheat, Oats, &c. also for cultivating corn and other crops. The plates or mould boards are double pointed and reversible. Price for each 27 to 31 cts. as per quantity. The Plow complete is sold at \$5.50 for the 2 furrow, and \$6.50 for the 3 furrow. One horse will draw the former, and 2 small mules the latter.



This Fig. represents the Sinclair & Moore, or Improved Davis Plow, which for simplicity has no equal. The form of the mould board is longer than the Davis', and the Plow generally preferred to the Davis pattern. There are 5 sizes which are sold at 4,50; 4,75; 5,25; 6,50; and \$9. Shears or points cost 18 or 25 cents as per quantity.



This plow has been long in use and much admired. The mould board is concave, and performance excellent, sizes and prices same as the Sinclair & Moore pattern.



Chinoweth's Self-sharpening Plow is made similar to the Davis and S. & M. Plows, excepting the Shear, which is double-pointed, and constitutes its chief value. They are sold at same rates as the S. & Moore plows. These plows are for sale by Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., 62 Light street, Baltimore.

### CHEESE MAKING.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just read an article on Cheese Making in your valuable journal, I take the liberty to make a few remarks upon that subject, having been an experienced practical English dairy-woman for 20 years. Since my residence in this country, I have often observed the difference of management in making cheese and butter—likewise in preparing rennet, and have, without egotism, always considered the English mode the plainest, safest, and best. Shall I intrude by making a few observations?

The rennet I used was prepared by myself. Having washed most thoroughly the stomach of the calf in nine or ten pails of spring water, I used to fill it with salt and lay it in a jar with a thick layer of salt at the bottom, covering it also with a thick layer, and closing the jar at the top with brown paper doubled, until the next spring, at which time I filled the jar with strong brine, and in a day or two made use of the rennet, which was sweet and good, besides being very strong. As we kept a large dairy I had generally three or four Rennets in one jar. A very small quantity of this strong rennet would answer the purpose, viz: one tea-cup full for four pails of milk; the milk to be heated blood-warm, and the rennet applied briskly and in a circular manner around the cheese-tub; the coloring, formed of annatto, rubbed upon a piece of broken ware in a bowl of warm milk, and completely mixed with the rennet in the tub; within 20 minutes the curd will be fit to break, which must be done with both hands in a complete manner, and then left to settle. In three quarters of an hour the whey may be poured gently away through a range into another tub, and then pressed well with the hands, and even cut with a knife, and removed from side to side to extract every drop of the whey as much as possible. Then leave it a quarter of an hour to settle into firm curd; after which it may be broken very small into the vat, piled up in a conical form with the cheese-cloth tightly closed in at the sides. It will now be time to place it in the press, (a heavy one,) and in an hour's time take it out, turn it, and having well rinsed out the cheese-cloth in cold water, the cheese may be replaced. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon it must be taken out again, and a dry cheese-cloth exchanged for the wet one; replace it in the press, and the next morning having taken off the cheese-cloth, salt the vat at the bottom and rub a little into the cheese at the top and sides, (if well closed,) replacing

it without any cloth; turn again and salt the same at 4 o'clock P. M., also the next day, and if a thick cheese, the day after. It is convenient to have two presses; and the brine which runs from what I call the dry press, will be useful to keep fresh for rennet in the autumn. Thick cheese should always remain three days in the dry press, salted twice a day. There would not be any occasion of binding fillets around them if this was attended to, besides making the rind very hard.

When taken out of the press the cheese should be turned every day upon the shelf and washed in whey, in a fortnight or three weeks time.

The English plan is to soak the cheese about 10 minutes, and then scrape the rind upon a table, wiping it very dry, and replacing it on the shelf with a dock leaf or two spread upon the top; and if changed every other day it will soon be coated with a beautiful bloom, and there would be no occasion of rubbing butter on the outside; for if well made, cheese will not crack open—will bear transportation to England well, and keep for 2 years. Butter also would be much better transported in small barrels, with first a layer of butter, then of salt alternately. The brine would keep it good, if, when placed and pressed down in the barrel, it had been properly made and the butter-milk well washed out.

Dairy work requires a great deal of care, cleanliness, and time, without which it does not answer, and the trouble and fatigue are completely lost—and the dairy, which would by vigilant attention prove such a constant source of pleasure to the farmer's wife, becomes a source of remorse, disappointment, and continual mortification. Dairies in England are always paved with stone or brick, and in warm weather kept constantly wet, so that they are equal (when underground, as our own Wiltshire dairy-house was built,) to the spring houses in Ohio and Pennsylvania; the milk likewise being kept in large leaden coolers, preserved the cream, and rendered it very thick and good.

With a thousand apologies for occupying so much space in your highly interesting journal, I remain, sir, with great respect,

Your much obliged friend,

S. L.

Ogden, N. Y., July, 1847.

The writer of the above is entitled to our thanks for her valuable communication.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

An idle head is the devil's work-shop.



## BUTTER AND CHURNING.

September and October are the months for butter. The weather is now cooler and the milk will keep longer than in August. Many farmers make their cheese in July and August and in those months make no butter.

In some of the middle States it is a common practice to churn the milk soon after it comes from the cow, adding something to curdle the milk a little; but this is not the best way to make butter, for it requires too much labor to churn.

The labour of churning is much diminished by bringing the cream to a proper temperature at the commencement of the process. About 60 degrees is the mark that should be indicated by a thermometer. Some make it a little warmer, 65 degrees.—Sixty-two degrees will answer well, and every one should have a thermometer at hand when butter is made.

If the cream is too warm the butter comes too quick and too soft, and it is quite difficult to separate the milk from it. If the cream is too cold, the labor of churning is great, and the quantity of butter is small. The cream should not be set very near a fire when it is cold. A gradual warming should take place, and in a cool day in October the cream may stand half a day in a room of the right temperature as shown by a thermometer hanging near the churn. But a surer way is to dip the glass into the cream to determine its warmth.

While the cream is in the pots waiting for churning day, it should be stirred thoroughly at least once a day, as this prevents its moulding and makes the churning easier. The cream must not be rapidly warmed when it is too cold, for some of the particles will melt and injure the butter as well as increase the labor of churning.

As soon as the butter is well gathered the butter-milk should be turned off and pure water should be turned in to take its place. The churning must now be resumed for a few minutes and then the water must be turned off. This should be repeated till the water ceases to look milky. The butter may then be salted as high as one ounce to the pound, for on the second working of the butter the salt is partly lost in the milk matter that is worked out.

The labor of working over the butter to separate every particle of milk from it is arduous, as the butter is now hard and unyielding. A brake therefore something like the brake that bakers use in working bread, should be kept in all large dairies. The cost is not great. A stone platform is best, and the lever may be fastened at one end to a staple in the stone.

It is now agreed that butter may be worked over so much as to injure it; yet it must be worked long enough to rid it of the milk. When it is well washed in cold water if there are any liquid particles left they will not putrify as milk will, for the matter will be brine rather than salted milk.

Many object to the use of water, and think the flavor of the butter is injured by it. But we can see no good reason for the objection, and we know that water does not spoil it, for water-washed butter obtains the highest premiums as often as butter unwashed. Water does not mingle with oil matter.

Some years ago we suggested the propriety of using a brake to work butter. We now hear that they are common in some places.

We advise beginners not to be in too great haste in the commencement of churning. If the cream is agitated violently at first it foams and presents the

proper jostling of the particles together. Begin slowly and you will have the more weight of butter. *Mass. Ploughman.*

## HORTICULTURAL.

## WORK IN THE GARDEN.

As we advised you in time to sow cabbage seed to secure your family a supply of this vegetable early next summer, we take it for granted that you have plants now ready to set out, and shall therefore tell you how to prepare your bed and set the plants out.

*Preparation of the cabbage bed.*—Select a dry bed, manure it liberally, dig in the manure a spade deep, and in order that the digging may be effectual make your spadesman take small slices; this will enable him to cover the manure well. As he progresses digging let him rake the ground. When the bed is dug and made fine by the rake, let him lay off the bed into ridges 3 feet apart, about 6 inches high, east and west. Then on the north side of each ridge strew coarse stable dung, say 2 inches deep. On the side of the ridge about mid-way at intervals of 6 inches plant your plants. This will allow for winter killing. In the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, hill down the ridges so as to cover the manure; as the plants begin to grow large enough for that purpose, you can then turn them out so as to leave 1 plant at the distance of 2 feet apart. Those which you draw out you can use as sprouts and collards, leaving the others to head and become cabbages.

*Spinach and Lettuce.*—Thin these out.

*Strawberry Beds.*—If you have not previously done so, you should clean off your strawberry beds. Cut off the runners, clean out the weeds, and dig between each row of plants; over the straw throw as much stable dung as will prevent the straw from blowing away.

*Asparagus Beds.*—If you have not already done so, you should without further delay clean off your asparagus bed; that done, dig in between the rows a pretty good dressing of stable dung; that done, strew over the bed a sufficient quantity of salt to whiten the ground.

*Horse Radish.*—This is a good period to form a bed of Horse Radish.

*Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries* may now be planted out.

*Shrubs* of all kinds may now be set out.

*Broccoli Cabbage.*—Give to these their final hoeing so as to enable them to withstand the winter.

*Celery.*—If you have not given your celery its last earthing do so to secure its timely blanching.

*Carrots, Potatoes, Parsnips and Beets.*—All these should be dug and put away before the ground freezes.

*Flower Bulbs.*—Prepare your beds and set out your flower bulbs, taking care to not be sparing of your manure, which should be well rotted.

## MAKING PICKLES.

This is the season for making pickles, and we are sure many of our female readers will thank us for inserting the following extracts from Miss Beecher's receipt book.

**Pickles.**—Do not keep pickles in common earthenware, as the glazing contains lead, and combines with the vinegar.

Vinegar for pickling should be sharp, but not the sharpest kind, as it injures the pickles. If you use copper, bell-metal, or brass vessels for pickling, never allow the vinegar to cool in them, as it then is poisonous. Add a table spoonful of alum and a tea cup of salt to each three gallons of vinegar, and tie up a bag with pepper, ginger root, and spices of all sorts in it, and you have vinegar prepared for any kind of common pickling.

Keep pickles only in wood or stoneware.

Anything that has held grease will spoil pickles.

Stir pickles occasionally, and if there are soft ones, take them out and scald the vinegar, and pour it hot over the pickles. Keep enough vinegar to cover them well. If it is weak, take fresh vinegar and pour on hot. Do not boil vinegar or spice over five minutes.

**To Pickle Tomatoes.**—As you gather them, throw them into cold vinegar. When you have enough, take them out and scald some spices, tied in a bag, in good vinegar, and pour it hot over them.

**To Pickle Peaches.**—Take ripe but hard peaches, wipe off the down, stick a few cloves into them, and lay them in cold spiced vinegar. In three months they will be sufficiently pickled, and also retain much of their natural flavor.

**To Pickle Peppers.**—Take green peppers, take the seeds out carefully so as not to mangle them, soak them nine days in salt water, changing it every day, and keep them in a warm place. Stuff them with chopped cabbage, seasoned with cloves, cinnamon, and mace; put them in cold spiced vinegar.

**To Pickle Nasturtians.**—Soak them three days in salt and water as you collect them, changing it once in three days; and when you have enough, pour off the brine and pour on scalding vinegar.

**To Pickle Onions.**—Peel and boil in milk and water ten minutes, drain off the milk and water, and pour scalding spiced vinegar on to them.

**To Pickle Gherkins.**—Keep them in strong brine till they are yellow, then take them out and turn on hot spiced vinegar, and keep them in it in a warm place till they turn green. Then turn off the vinegar and add a fresh supply of hot spiced vinegar.

**To Pickle Cucumbers.**—Wash the cucumbers in cold water, being careful not to bruise or break them. Make a brine of rock or blown salt, (rock is the best,) strong enough to bear up an egg or potato, and of sufficient quantity to cover the cucumbers.

Put them into an oak tub, or stoneware jar, and pour the brine over them. In twenty-four hours they should be stirred up from the bottom with the hand. The third day pour off the brine, scald it, and pour it over the cucumbers. Let them stand in the brine nine days, scalding it every third day as described above. Then take the cucumbers into a tub, rinse them in cold water, and, if they are too salt, let them stand in it a few hours. Drain them from the water, put them back into the tub or jar, which must be washed clean from the brine. Scald vinegar sufficient to cover them, and pour it upon them. Cover them tight, and in a week they will be ready for use.

If spice is wanted, it may be tied in a linen cloth and put in the jar with the pickles, or scalded with the vinegar, and the bag thrown into the pickle jar. If a white scum rises, take it off and scald the vinegar and pour it back. A small lump of alum added to the vinegar improves the hardness of the cucumbers.

**Mangoes.**—Take the latest growth of young muskmelons, take out a small bit from one side and empty them. Scrape the outside smooth, and soak them four days in strong salt and water. If you wish to green them, put vine leaves over and under, with bits of alum, and steam them awhile. Then powder cloves, pepper, and nutmeg in equal proportions, and sprinkle on the inside, and fill them with strips of horseradish, small bits of calamus, bits of cinnamon and mace, a clove or two, a very small onion, nasturtians, and then American mustard seed to fill the crevices. Put back the piece cut out and sow it on, and then sew the mango in cotton cloth. Lay all in a stone jar, the cut side upward.

Boil sharp vinegar a few minutes, with half a tea cup of salt, and a table spoonful of alum to three gallons of vinegar, and turn it on to the melons. Keep dried barberries for garnishes, and, when you use them, turn a little of the above vinegar of the mangoes heated boiling hot on to them and let them swell a few hours. Sliced and salted cabbage with this vinegar poured on hot is very good.

**Fine Pickled Cabbage.**—Shred red and white cabbage, spread it in layers in a stone jar, with salt over each layer.

Put two spoonfuls of whole black pepper, and the same quantity of allspice, cloves and cinnamon, in a bag, and scald them in two quarts of vinegar, and pour the vinegar over the cabbage and cover it tight. Use in two days after.

**A convenient way to Pickle Cucumbers.**—Put some spiced vinegar in a jar, with a little salt in it.

Every time you gather a mess, pour boiling vinegar on them with a little alum in it. Then put them in the spiced vinegar. Keep the same vinegar for scalding all. When you have enough, take all from the spiced vinegar, and scald in the alum vinegar two or three minutes till green, and then put them back in the spiced vinegar.

**Indiana Pickles.**—Take green tomatoes and slice them. Put them in a basket to drain in layers, with salt scattered over them, say a tea cup full to each gallon. Next day slice one-quarter the quantity of onions, and lay the onions and tomatoes in alternate layers in a jar, with spices intervening. Then fill the jar with cold vinegar. Tomatoes pickled as they ripen, and just thrown into cold spiced vinegar, are a fine pickle, and made with very little trouble.

**To Pickle Cauliflowers, or Broccoli.**—Keep them twenty-four hours in strong brine, and then take them out and heat the brine and pour it on scalding hot, and let them stand till next day. Drain them and throw them into spiced vinegar.

**AGRICULTURAL EMULATION.**—The Rockville Journal says: "We are gratified to find that the improvement of our lands is becoming more and more the object of attention in our county. The appearance of our farms and crops begin to exhibit the great benefits of this spirit of improvement, which we are glad to find is on the increase. We expect that at least three hundred tons of guano, alone, will be used in our county this fall. Our Agricultural Society has done much towards bringing about this laudable spirit of improvement."

## THE GOUBER OR GROUND PEA.

A writer in the Tallahassee "Floridian" urges the extensive cultivation of this truly valuable plant upon Southern farmers, and broaches a new project in the production of a superior oil from the kernels. He speaks of it as follows:

"To a few only it appears to be known that the product of this plant gives out an oil in some respects unequalled as an accompaniment to the table: in its natural state this oil has no rival. Clear and mild, with a peculiar taste extremely gratifying to the palate, rich and buttery, it is of that consistency so much admired in the preparation of salads, anchovies, &c. for table use.

"Among plants, the Gouber ranks deservedly as one of the surest crops, not withholding a generous yield even on poor land, and amply acknowledging the superiority of rich land, if light and friable. The pea is easily gathered, and with less labor than any of the seeds or beans, is ready for the press. When hulled, which is most readily effected, and ground, the oil flows most freely, and uncommonly clean, from the press; but when submitted to the known modes of clarifying oil, it becomes liquid and pure, and when immediately bottled and sealed appears to remain in that state of freshness and retaining the fine odor so highly agreeable to the amateurs of vegetable oils in the preparation of food. The refuse, after expression, is admirable for hogs, and the vine for stock, if not returned to the soil in gathering the pea; if saved and cured, which is effected with much ease, it mixes in the cutting box well with the rye, barley, oats and rice. The product of the fodder is estimated at more than a ton to the acre; and of peas, when cultivated alone and well, fifty to seventy-five bushels. The plant is cultivated much North of us, but from fair trial it is found that, like other producing plants, it delights in the rays of a warm Southern sun and soil, and that the product is richer, with a finer aroma, than the oil from the same plant produced in Virginia and Carolinas. I have no hesitation in stating that if this oil was fairly introduced into the Northern States, it would take a high rank at the table of the bonvivants. This oil is more readily, and with less labor and expense, procured from the pea than it is from any other seed, bean or pea we know of. It is hulled and ground by simple machinery, and the press required for the extraction of the oil is neither very powerful nor expensive. The production of this oil for commerce, challenges the early attention of planters, and small as well as large capitalists. Any quantity could be produced and prepared for market, a great part of the labor being of that kind that would suit all; the child, old age and the cripple—all might be employed in the production of this new material. I feel confident that after a little use it would become a successful rival of the best table oil of Europe."

**THE EFFICACY OF SALT AS A MANURE.—WHEAT—A HEAVY CROP.**—A Mr. S. M. Brown, of Elbridge, Onondaga Co. New York, harvested, the year 1846, upwards of 400 bushels of fine flint wheat, (the most approved variety) from 8 acres. This is doing well, being, as our readers will perceive, more than fifty bushels to the acre. This wonderful yield is ascribed, in great part by the proprietor, to the salutary effects produced by SALT—an application of which, to the amount of three bushels to the statute acre, was made before sowing the grain. We have long been fully aware that no substance can be more decidedly and obviously effectual in its application to

soils infested by slugs and worms, than common salt. Highly as we appreciate lime we yet regard it as inferior to salt, and we have no doubt that were it more frequently used, our field crops, both as regards quantity and quality, would be appreciably increased. The idea, not long since promulgated in some of our Agricultural papers, that salt, in order to prove efficacious in expelling worms, &c., from the soil, must be applied in sufficient quantity to kill them, is of a piece with numberless other theories of the day. When worms or other predators detect an ungenial or noxious principle in the soil, they at once forsake it; the warnings of instinct being sufficient, without the agency of death in the matter, to effect their expulsion.—*Olive Branch.*

## IMPROVED OX YOKE.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* thus describes the first improved Ox Yoke heard of during the last hundred years. It is in use in Seabrook and found to be of great advantage to the farmer:

The bows go through a slide which is fitted to a mortice in the Yoke which is made 3 or 4 inches longer than the slide, making it changeable, or 8 inches, which makes the difference between a long and a short Yoke. The mortice is made an inch wider at the bottom than the top, with a groove in the centre, half an inch each side for the slide to rest upon, an iron bolt at each end of the mortice and one in the centre, which goes through a mortice in the slide and preserves the requisite strength. The slide is regulated by an iron hasp attached to it and enters holes in the Yoke half an inch apart, which makes it easily fitted to any yoke of cattle from a long to a short, and to give the advantage to either ox from half an inch to 6 or 8.

**CEMENT FOR FLOORS.**—It is often desirable to have a cement floor, rat-proof. The following recipe was procured by J. S. Skinner, from Col. Totten, of the U. S. Engineer Department:

The mortar is to be made of one part of sand to one half part of hydraulic cement, measured in rather stiff paste. Then one part mortar, thoroughly mixed, is to be used with two and a half parts broken stone or bricks, the largest pieces not exceeding four ounces in weight, or of gravel of similar sizes, or of oyster shells, or either or all of these mixed together. These coarse materials must be free from sand or dirt. The concrete thus made, must be put down in a layer of not more than six inches, which will be about the proper thickness for the floor; rammed very hard, and until the coarse particles are driven out of sight, care being taken to bring the top of the mass into the true place of the floor by the first process; no subsequent addition of plaster being admissible. By the help of a straight edge drawn over guide pieces, the top surface may be made smooth and even by the first operation.

The concrete should contain no more water than is necessary to give the requisite plasticity to the mass. The floor should be covered as soon as finished, with straw or hay, which should be kept wet for several days, the longer the better.

**RECIPE FOR MAKING YEAST.**—To two middling sized potatoes add a pint of boiling water, and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. The yeast being made without flour, will keep longer in hot weather, and is said to be much better than any in previous use. Try it.—*Maine Farmer.*

## FLORICULTURE.

## WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Prepared for the American Farmer by S. Peast, Florist.

**Green-house Plants** should be housed by the 10th of the month, with the exception of a few, such as, *Lagerstroemias*, *Oleanders*, *Pomegranates*, and other half hardy deciduous plants, which may remain until the latter part of the month unless severe frost occurs. Have them all properly cleansed and tied up before placing them on the stands. Attend to watering, and give plenty of air day and night, until cold weather sets in. Fumigate with tobacco, upon the first appearance of the *green fly*.

**Cumellias**.—Now is a very good time to repot such as were neglected in the spring. Syringe frequently and water carefully.

**Cactuses**.—Water these sparingly, excepting such as are about to flower.

**Chrysanthemums**, in pots, may be removed to the house at any time before frost. Give them occasional waterings with *liquid guano*.

**Dahlias** will now be in fine bloom. After the first frost kills the tops take them up, label and put them away in a dry cellar, or some other place secure from frost, until the spring. *Tuberose*s, *Tiger flowers*, *Jacobean lilies*, *Gladioluses*, and other tender summer flowering bulbs should be dealt with in like manner.

**Pony Roots** may now be removed with success.

**Verbenas**, *Carnations* and *Stocks*, should be taken up and potted.

**Dwarf Rocket Larkspur** seed should now be sown.

**Hyacinths**, *Tulips*, and other hardy *Bulbs*, may be planted towards the latter part of the month.

**Geraniums**.—The old plants will require top-dressing. Repot such cuttings as are rooted.

**Roses** in the borders, which are required for blooming in spring, may be taken up and potted; those in pots should be repotted in good rich soil.

**Herbaceous Plants** may be transplanted with safety.

## ROSE CULTURE.

Many persons are deterred from paying much attention to the culture of the rose from the fact that its blossoms are so short lived; preferring to give attention to those shrubs or plants which afford a bloom during the season, or at least for a considerable time together. Our common June roses are in blossom for two or three weeks, and for the rest of the season only afford us ragged shrubs.

There is a class of roses of late introduction, called hardy, which are put down as perpetuals; but their prices are so high, and their ability to resist our climate so doubtful, that were they easily obtained—which is not the case yet—they would hardly be ventured upon, by any but the most determined amateurs.

There is, however, a class of roses, always to be obtained, cheap, and easy of culture, which bloom during the season; but which are regarded as so tender that they are pretty generally shunned, except for house culture. These are the *Tea* and *China* roses; specimens of which are to be found in almost every parlor, in pots, where they afford more or less bloom, according to treatment.

These roses may be made in a good degree hardy, by planting them in the open ground, and they may be left out over winter with entire success, in the manner hereafter laid down. The ground where they are set should be thoroughly dry, and of a warm soil; and can hardly be made too rich, provided that no

manure is allowed to touch their roots, and provided, as before mentioned, that the ground is perfectly drained. If they can be so placed as to be half sheltered from the sun during the hot dry weather of July and August, they will bloom much more beautifully; and indeed without some such protection their bloom will be very scant and ragged. The same object will be promoted, also, by covering the ground where they stand with some moss, old shavings, straw, or woolen rags, partially covered with earth to prevent evaporation and keep the ground moist. The bushes should also be freely trimmed after every month's blossoming; and provided large blossoms are wanted, a portion of the buds should be plucked off as soon as formed.

Now for the winter treatment. The first frosts will not injure them, even though they may be severe. They may be left without any protection till November, and often till near the end of that month. Before the ground freezes, however, bend down the bushes and cover them over with earth, at first perhaps two or three inches, and finally to about six inches in depth. In bending them down, the bushes should be spread; not being suffered to lie in a bunch so that the air can have access to them; as in that case they will mould. If the foliage is thick, cut it away, so that the earth may be well pressed upon each shoot.

When the weather begins to be warm in the spring—say the last of March or early in April, in this climate—gradually uncover them, and cut away a good part of the tops; and they are ready at once to put forth leaves, and render a good account of themselves for the summer.

Those who follow this method will have perpetual roses of the most beautiful sorts, and with a small amount of trouble.

We are greatly in favor of burying plants, of almost all kinds, having tried it the past winter with entire success, upon shrubs and trees of various descriptions; including roses of various habits, cherry stocks, ornamental shrubs, and strawberry plants.—Of the latter we buried a dozen, six inches in depth; of which eight put forth with great vigor on being planted out in April; while others set in November in the open ground, and covered with manure, died as soon as spring opened.

The earth keeps the shrub in entire vigor; so that on being planted out, the top is not exhausted and necessitated to draw upon the root for sustenance, but pushes forth of its own strength; thus giving the root a chance to recover from the effects of the rupture received in being taken up.—*Prairie Farmer*.

The Rockville Reformer says: The Agricultural Exhibition, on Thursday last was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a greater concourse of people than we have seen in our town, for a long time.—The display of Stock and Agricultural Implements was quite imposing, but the Ladies' department appeared to be the centre of attraction. Many valuable and handsome premiums were awarded, which we shall notice more particularly, as soon as we are furnished with a report.

We have been shown a few peaches from the plantation of Rev. A. W. Poole, Woodland, East Feliciana, in this State. They are not inferior in any respect to the best Jersey Peach; and, indeed, we see no good reason why the peach may not be cultivated as well here as elsewhere. A taste those we saw this morning has satisfied us.—*N. Or. Mercury*.



## THE BLACK WEEVIL.

*Farm Content, Aug. 27th, 1847.**To the Editor of the American Farmer.*

Dear Sir:—As your widely circulated journal affords the best medium of communicating with the intelligent portion of the agricultural community, I am induced to trouble you with the following enquiry, which answered satisfactorily, will no doubt be gratifying to many of your subscribers as well as myself.

How can the "black weevil" be destroyed or driven out of a barn? They have infested my barn for a long while, and have become so numerous that I must resort to war, and that an exterminating one. I have tried many remedies, confidently recommended, but find none of them to answer the desired end. Perhaps you or some of the subscribers to your valuable paper can enlighten me on the subject. Come brother farmers, if any of you can recommend an effectual remedy, let us know it, and save from the voracious appetite of the "weevil," a vast amount of grain, which might otherwise contribute to the wants of Europe's suffering millions.

A YOUNG FARMER.

**Tobacco.**—From every section of the county we learn that the Tobacco worm is making great havoc with the growing crop. Some fields are almost literally stripped by them, and the Tobacco is said to be hardly worth housing. An observant Planter informs us that this destructive worm has been on the increase for several years, and that if they continue to increase in the same ratio, in a few years it will be impossible to check them. The crop of Tobacco now going to the house, is very small, and much that is now in the field is not worth cutting. The crop will no doubt fall short of the low estimates heretofore made.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

**DIRECTIONS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.**—We are indebted to General Johnson, of Long Island, for the following directions for destroying caterpillars and other noxious insects, infesting trees, by J. Taten, who was rewarded for his discovery by the different Societies of Paris, about one hundred years ago:—*N. Y. Patriot.*

Take of common black or bar-soap, of the best quality 1½ lbs.; flour of sulphur, 1½; mushrooms of any kind, 2 lbs.; and rain or river water, 15 gallons. Pour one-half of the water into a barrel of convenient size, and stir in the soap until it becomes dissolved; and then add the mushroom after they have been brushed. Next tie up the sulphur in a coarse open cloth, with a stone, or other weight sufficiently heavy to cause it to sink, and boil it in the other half of the water, for the space of twenty minutes. While boiling, stir the liquid freely and squeeze the bag of sulphur thoroughly, before you take it out. As soon as the water is taken off the fire, pour it into the barrel with the other ingredients, with which it must be well mixed. Stir the compound once at least every day until it becomes foetid in the highest degree; for experience has shown, that the older and more offensive the liquid, the more quick is its action. The barrel should be closely covered at all times, except when stirring the liquid or applying it to the trees. When it is required to use the mixture, it is only necessary to sprinkle it over the plants or trees, which may be done very effectually by a garden engine or syringe.

## METHOD OF GROWING LARGE WATER-MELONS.

In the proceedings of the N. Y. Farmers' club we find the following plan for growing watermelons:

Make the hills 2 feet high, 6 feet in diameter, place a barrel on the top in the centre of each hill, and fill it with good manure. Plant melon seed all around on the outside of the barrel. Every morning pour a bucket of water into the barrel. When the vines have grown eight feet in length, cover the ends over with soil. Melons thus cultivated come to maturity three weeks earlier than when cultivated in the ordinary way, and are frequently grown to weigh 40 lbs. each.

This plan is, of course, not calculated for *extensive*, but for *garden* culture, and we doubt not will answer well where one only desires to raise a supply for family use.

In addition to the manure in the barrel, we would apply a mixture of a gill of ashes, and the same quantity of plaster, to each vine, applying the same on the earth, at the time of the plants coming up.

## DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS BY HOT WATER.

Mr. Gordon, the Superintendent of the ornamental department of the garden of the London Horticultural Society, has ascertained that the scale insect, with all its young ones, eggs included, may be effectually destroyed and even dissolved by means of water heated to a temperature of 140 deg., F., and this, too, without injury to the bark of the tree on which the insect feeds. It may be applied by a syringe or a sponge, to parts of the tree where the scales reside.

Water, at a temperature of 140 deg., undoubtedly would destroy the young, tender leaves of plants; therefore, it should be applied, if possible, before the trees put forth. It is not improbable that this method will be found applicable to most other insects which infect woody plants and trees. Boiling hot water has been applied with success to the vines and peach tree for killing insects, without any apparent injury therefrom.

**TO DESTROY WORMS.**—Old lands, particularly gardens that have been made rich, and have been long under cultivation, abound in worms and insects, that are very destructive to tender plants. Ashes, lime, soot and guano, are good to destroy insects, and they are all good as manure.

## HONEY IN POLAND.

There are some farmers who collect annually more than 200 barrels of fine honey, each barrel weighing from 400 to 500 pounds, exclusive of the wax.

A tenant is often enabled to pay his rent and taxes, to defray other domestic expenses, and often to accumulate handsome dowries for his daughters, from the proceeds of his honey.

"Never let the grass grow under your feet!" as the man said when the bailiffs were pursuing him.

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FROM 28TH OF AUGUST, TO THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll county.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m.; 9 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

| Wind. |    |    | Temperature. |    |    | Remarks. |                 |            |
|-------|----|----|--------------|----|----|----------|-----------------|------------|
|       |    |    |              |    |    |          |                 |            |
| 28    | SE | SW | W            | 60 | 61 | 73       | Fog             | Rain Clear |
| 29    | W  | W  | W            | 70 | 75 | 73       | Clear           |            |
| 30    | W  | W  | W            | 55 | 77 | 75       | Clear           |            |
| 31    | H  | W  | W            | 60 | 80 | 73       | Clear           |            |
| 1     | H  | W  | W            | 65 | 84 | 75       | Clear           |            |
| 2     | W  | H  | W            | 71 | 82 | 77       | Fog             | Clear      |
| 3     | W  | SW | S            | 70 | 85 | 79       | Clear           |            |
| 4     | W  | S  | S            | 71 | 86 | 79       | Clear           |            |
| 5     | S  | S  | S            | 73 | 81 | 80       | Clear           |            |
| 6     | W  | W  | W            | 70 | 79 | 73       | Clear           |            |
| 7     | W  | W  | E            | 60 | 76 | 74       | Clear           |            |
| 8     | SE | W  | W            | 68 | 84 | 73       | Fog             | Clear Rain |
| 9     | S  | NW | N            | 73 | 71 | 69       | Clear           | Rain in    |
| 10    | NW | NW | W            | 54 | 68 | 63       | Clear           |            |
| 11    | NE | NE | NE           | 59 | 59 | 58       | Cloudy          | Rain,      |
| 12    | NE | NE | N            | 60 | 64 | 61       | Rain 1 1/2 inch |            |
| 13    | W  | W  | W            | 60 | 70 | 69       | Clear           |            |
| 14    | NW | NW | W            | 48 | 65 | 58       | Clear           |            |
| 15    | H  | H  | H            | 46 | 67 | 63       | Clear           |            |
| 16    | W  | SW | W            | 50 | 73 | 67       | Clear           |            |
| 17    | W  | W  | W            | 52 | 74 | 67       | Clear           |            |
| 18    | S  | SE | SE           | 52 | 70 | 67       | Fog             | Clear      |
| 19    | SE | NE | E            | 60 | 60 | 60       | Rain            |            |
| 20    | E  | W  | W            | 57 | 73 | 70       | Rain 2 in       | Clear      |
| 21    | W  | W  | W            | 60 | 75 | 68       | Clear           |            |
| 22    | W  | W  | W            | 57 | 73 | 69       | Clear           |            |
| 23    | S  | SW | W            | 55 | 70 | 61       | Clear           |            |
| 24    | E  | NE | NE           | 60 | 63 | 61       | Rain            |            |
| 25    | H  | H  | H            | 60 | 65 | 66       | Rain 1 1/2 in   | Clear      |
| 26    | NW | N  | W            | 60 | 69 | 62       | Clear           |            |
| 27    | SE |    |              | 57 |    |          | Cloudy          |            |

## BALTIMORE MARKET.—September 27th.

**Cattle.**—There were 600 head of beves offered at the scales to-day, of which 460 were purchased by packers and butchers; 102 were taken for the New York market; and 38 head remain over to sell.—Prices ranged from \$2a2.87 1/2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$4a5.50 net. **Hogs.**—Sales of Hogs were made to day at \$6.50a7. **Flour.**—There were sales on Saturday of several hundred bbls. Howard-st. Flour at \$5.50, and to-day 400 bbls. were sold at \$5.62 1/2. Holders of City Mills Flour ask \$5.50, tho' we hear of sales of 200 bbls. at \$5.37 1/2. Sales of Patapsco Family, to the trade at \$6.75. **Grain.**—The receipts of wheat continue limited for the season.—The sales to-day were at 108a115 cts. for good to prime reds, and 100a108 for ordinary to good. White Wheats, suitable for family flour, are worth 130a135 cts. There is very little doing in Corn, which we quote at 58 cts. for white, and 60a62 cts. for yellow. A sale of 1000 bushels Penna. Rye at 80 cts. and 500 bushels Md. at 75 cts. Oats sell at 30a35c. according to quality. **Provisions.**—Prime Pork was sold to-day at \$10 cash, and Mess at \$13.4 months. In beef we hear of no transactions. Sales of Bacon Shoulders were made on Saturday and to-day at 8a8 1/2 cts. and some very prime parcels brought 8 1/2 cts. Sides have declined. Sales were made to-day at 8 1/2 a8 1/2 cts. Prime Hams are bringing 11 cts. and we note a sale of 300 Schooley's family hams at 12 cts. No sales of Lard have taken place. **Whisky.**—Demand quite limited and small sales only at 26 1/2 cts. for hhds. and 27 cts. for bbls. Beans 125a137—Peas, nothing doing—Flaxseed, 130c. per bushel—Clover seed, nothing doing—Timothy seed, scarce, \$3a3 1/2 for prime—Shad, \$6.75—Herrings, \$1.75—No. 1, Mackerel \$12; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$5.75a6—Cotton, firm—Wood, plenty, hickory, \$5; oak \$4a4.12; pine 2 75a3—Stone Coal 5.50a6—Feathers, in demand, and large sales, at prices ranging from 29 to 33 cts.—Timothy Hay, old, \$20; and new \$18—Molasses, little doing, sales of Porto Rico 31a33, N. O.

28c.—Spirits Turpentine 52a53c.—Tar 2.25—Rosin \$1a2 per bbl. as in quality—Plaster \$3 per ton; ground do. \$1.12 per bbl.—Rice, \$5.75a6 per 100 lbs. scarce and in request—Sugars, Cuba, \$5a7—Wool, fine 36c. common to 2 blood 30a35, receipts light and in good demand—Tobacco, all good, is bought as fast as received; the last European news has had no effect on the market—we quote Md. \$2a3 for infer. and common; \$3a7.50 for good common; \$5a9 for good; \$6a20 for fine and better qualities; Ohio, common \$2.25; a2.50; good common, \$2.75a3; reds \$4a10; fine wrappery red \$15a20; spangled \$4a10; yellow \$9a13.

No change since last month in agricultural manures—Guano can be purchased in bags, of about 150 lbs. each, at the rate of \$51 per ton of 2000 lbs.

## CHEAPEST REAL-ESTATE IN KENTUCKY, at \$10,000.

**THE** Subscriber desirous to remove south, offers for sale 50-a60 acres of land adjoining Grayson, the county seat of Carter, 24 miles from the Ohio river, upon little Sandy river, embracing his residence, a newly erected commodious brick dwelling, situated upon a beautiful eminence, commanding an extensive view in every direction. His farm of 400 acres of corn, meadow and pasture land under good fencing. The portion not fenced might at trifling expense, be converted into one of the finest sheep walks in the West, being the best latitude for the purpose. His Salt Works known for many years as Little Sandy Saline, with metal and all other necessary fixtures, with an inexhaustible supply of water, which makes the best article sold in the State, with stone coal bank 3 feet in depth, at convenient distances from the water, and a ready market at 35 cts. per bushel. The purchaser would have a monopoly in this branch. Also a newly built mill upon the most approved plan. The country affords a market for all the lumber which can be sawed, and the river during much of the year is navigable for flat boats, rafts, &c. The improvements are worth \$5,000, and the property would yield a rent of \$1,000 per annum. Those desirous of investing safely and profitably cannot desire a finer opportunity than that now offered. Further description deemed unnecessary. Address, post paid, at Grayson, Carter Co. Kentucky.

July 1 6 m.

WILLIAM G. CARTER.

## THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.

The Subscribers are manufacturing and offer for sale Gray's Patent Endless Rail-way Horse Powers (see fig.) for 1 and 2 Horses. The construction of these Powers is very simple, strong and effectual. Price \$85a\$110

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Lever Horse Powers for 2 and capacity sufficient for 6 horses, | \$100       |
| Lever Horse Powers for 2 or 8 horses,                          | \$150       |
| Thrashing Machines,  | 35, 40a\$60 |
| Separators,  | 15a\$30     |
| Rice's Fanning Mills,  | 25a\$30     |
| Watkins' and Rolling Screen Mills                              | \$25a\$30   |
| Wood & Iron Braced Cradles, with warranted Scythes attached    | 4a\$6       |
| Grain and Hay Rakes  | \$10a12     |
| Harvest Tools of every description,                            |             |
| 2 and 3 Furrow Plows for Seeding, Cultivating Corn, &c.        | 5.50a\$6.50 |

Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco. Made with cast-iron and steel blades \$3.50a6

\*It is proper to remark in regard to this description of Power, that the weight of the Horse is as important as strength, consequently they are of most value to those who work large horses—otherwise the Lever Powers are decidedly preferable and best adapted for the southern counties of Md. and Virginia, where the horses are generally small and light.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

June 1 Manufacturers & Seed-men, 62 Light-st.

## SMULL & Co.

No. 60 PRATT-ST. and EAST FALLS AVENUE,  
3 doors north of Pratt-street Bridge.

**HAVE** FOR SALE, STEAM BOILERS of various sizes, well adapted to Farms, for cooking food or Cattle—as Economy is the order of the day, they can safely recommend them before any other Boiler now in use, for saving of fuel and labor.

They manufacture likewise to order, Cylinder or Portable Boilers, Force and Light Pumps—Copper, Wrought-iron, and Lead Pipes—Brass Cocks, Couplings, and all other apparatus for Steaming purposes.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

Ap. J.

Printing in every variety executed here.

THE subscriber will continue to Manufacture his Reaping Machines in Baltimore; Swan street, near Marsh Market.

## PRICES:

Large machine with six feet cutter and forward wheels and zinc platform - \$175 00  
Medium size, with 5½ feet cutter—broad rim iron wheel suited for soft ground, with the gearing placed out of the reach of mud—the crank to run entirely in brass with brass pinion on it; and zinc platform, and forward wheels, - \$150 00

The same machine, without forward wheels, - \$130 00  
Small machine, in its usual form, without forward wheels, with 5 foot cutter—crank running in brass, with brass pinion and zinc platform, - \$120 00

The above machines will be furnished with one extra bevil wheel and two iron pinions, one extra rake, six cutters, and a superior screw wrench, a cold chisel and punch and fifty rivets to replace cutters.

The small machine, with 5 feet cutters, made as usual, without extras, with usual quantity of brass work, \$100 00

Farmers who design to procure this machine, should make application to the subscriber early in the fall to make sure of getting a machine, as the supply at harvest time has never been equal to the demand. A much larger demand is anticipated for the next harvest, from the abundant proof from all parts of the country, that wherever this machine makes its appearance, other machines, for the same purpose are generally abandoned. This fact which I am prepared to substantiate will be the best certificate which can be placed before the farmer.

O. HUSSEY.

P. S.—A Patent has been recently granted for the late improvements—persons wishing to purchase the right, will please address O. HUSSEY, Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—An improvement has been made by Genl T. Tighman, of Maryland, by which the grain is laid on one side—It is done by adding 4 or 5 feet to the width of the present platform, and placing two rakers on the machine instead of one—they sit back to back—the first raker pushes the sheaf back on the newly added portion of the platform, where it is received by the second raker and drawn to one side by a common hay rake. This improvement will be found convenient by those who are short-handed, and exactly suited to those who do not bind their wheat at all, or wish it to b awhile before binding. Genl T. has used this improvement three years, greatly to his own satisfaction, and thinks it a great advantage in any point of view. Any farmer who has a saw and axe, and one of my machines, can try the experiment himself. This improvement will be added to new machines and durably constructed at an extra expense of ten dollars, if ordered.

O. HUSSEY.

"Spade labour, the perfection of good husbandry."

PULVERIZATION.



DECOMPOSITION.

THE "PREMIUM PLOUGH"—In PROCTER & MEARS' No. 51-2, "confessingly the best PLOUGH known in this country for b-auty of work and pulverizing the soil," we have combined the most perfect swing as well as wheel Plough, connected also with the principles of self-sharpening and centre draught, which with the facility of turning it into a Tandem 2, 4, or 3 horses abreast Plough in a minute of time, renders it the *NE PLUS ULTRA* of perfection. During the past season it received the first premium for the Best Plough, at Philadelphia; a first, second and third premium at New Castle county, Del.; the Imperial Medal of Russia, of massive gold, value \$200; and at Prince George's society, Md. the highest testimony of approbation, in not permitting it to compete, having already received the first premium as "the BEST PLOUGH for general purposes." Their one-horse Plough No. 21-2, is strongly recommended for light soils and horticultural purposes, being built after the same model, self sharpening, and carrying a sod furrow 10 in wide with great ease and precision. In addition to the above, the Premium list of the Procter & Mears' Centre Draught Plough for the present season, is as follows, viz:

New Castle Co. Del., 6 premiums out of 8, including the first two premiums.

Concord, Mass., 5 premiums out of 8, furrows 10 in. deep.

Philadelphia, 1st premium for the best plough, of the trial.

Taunton, Mass., 5 premiums, including the three first premiums.

Newtown, Bucks Co. Pa., "the best Plough for pulverizing the soil and burying the stubble."

For sale at No. 35 LIGHT ST. Baltimore, Mr. EZRA WHITMAN being appointed sole Agent for sales in Baltimore and vicinity.

dec 1

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, Agricultural and other BOOKS, for sale by SAMUEL SANDS, 122 Baltimore-street.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in returning thanks to the many gentlemen who have favoured him with their MILL-WORK; also to the farmers and planters for their liberal support in the Machine line, and would respectfully inform them, that his endeavors to please will continue unremitting. He is prepared at all times to build any of the following kinds of MILLS: Overshot, Pitch Back, Breast, Undershot, Reacting, Steam, Wind, Tide, Horse-power, or Tread Mills; and having the best of workmen employed at pattern and machine making, he can at all times furnish the best articles at the lowest prices, such as Horsepowers, Pettigrew Shellers, Murray's Shellers, 4 kinds hand and power Shellers, portable Mills adapted to any power, Corn and Cob grinders, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Carry-log and Mill Screws; also manufactures Hoisting Machines, Hoisting Cranes, Pile Drivers, Turning Lathes and Steam Engines; and any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order. Any kind of Castings and Smith-work at the lowest prices. I warrant all Mills planned and erected by me to operate well.

JAS. MURRAY,

Millwright, York near Light St. Baltimore.

Also for sale, Jas. Murray's patent separating Shellers, which shells and puts the corn in perfect order at the same time, for the mill or for shipping—Persons living near the city can bring with them one or two barrels of corn, and give the sheller a fair trial before purchasing.

He has also for sale, the following second hand Machinery: 2 pair 4 ft 6 in. French burr Millstones, with all the gearing; 1 pair 3 ft 6 in. French Burr Millstones, with all the gearing; and some Saw Mill work—the whole are good, and any or all of the above will be sold low.

HALIFAX, N. C., August 25th, 47.

MR. JAS. MURRAY, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your fans during the last spring and summer, and feel no hesitation in saying they are the best by far, I ever saw, I loaded with one fan, one thousand barrels of corn in one day, and in one day fanned one thousand bushels of wheat, as it came from the threshers. They will do as much as my two I ever had, in the same time.

Yours, &amp;c.

W. B. HATHAWAY.

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers! Be early in sending your orders for Machines to cut your wheat; the time from now to harvest is so short, that any delay may lead to disappointment.

It is now decided beyond a doubt, that where this machine is well known, no other machine for the same purpose can be sold without great sacrifice, if at all. Address the patentee as usual.

may 1 O. HUSSEY, Baltimore.

E. WHITMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, 55 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to his numerous customers, and to the public generally, that he has on hand and for sale, a well selected assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, adapted to the wants of the Farmer. And although his Machine Shop, together with its contents, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., he is again prepared to meet the orders of his customers, with usual dispatch, and solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Baltimore, July 27.

E. WHITMAN, Jr.

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz. Messrs. T. Beard, Th. Beard, W. Watkins, J. T. Hodges, T. Welsh, W. Mackall, J. Iglehart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, W. Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Jr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. W. Weems, J. T. Barber, R. B. Chew, W. Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calvert co. the Wm. Clegg of Evans Davis, Baltimore co. for sale of the Woodcock Plow, Pennsylvania Grain Cradles.

CHAS. H. DRURY,

Gillingham alley, entrance from Howard St. near Pratt, and store, Hollingsworth at corner Pratt.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—GEORGE PAGE, Mechanist & Manufacturer, Baltimore.—West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$55 to \$200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His Horse Power & Threshing Machine, he is prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the Threshing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter, Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$12.

## GUANO, SEED WHEAT, &amp;c.

Peruvian, }  
 African, } Guano warranted pure.  
 Chilian, }  
 White Blue Stem, }  
 Blue Stem, } of Seed Wheat.  
 Zimmerman, and  
 other varieties, }

New Timothy Seed—Clover Seed, for sale in lots to suit  
 purchasers, by T. W. & L. LEVERING,  
 No. 114 Pratt-street Wharf.

## 150 Tons Peruvian Guano, Company's Importation.

75 " Ichaboe, "  
 100 " Patagonia, "  
 120 " Saldania bay "  
 150 " African and Chilian.

The above Guano is all inspected, and warranted pure as  
 when imported, and will be sold to dealers and farmers, at the  
 lowest prices by S. FENBY & BRO.,  
 Corner of Gay & Pratt-sts., Balto.

## GUANO! GUANO!!

THE subscriber has in warehouse and offers for sale in  
 quantities to suit:

Peruvian Guano, Ship Woden's cargo,  
 Do do Barque Mary's do  
 Patagonian do  
 Ichaboe do Ship Burmah's do

These Guano's have been all inspected, and farmers order-  
 ing may depend on receiving a pure article, and every atten-  
 tion being given to its proper shipment. Address by mail

W. WHITELOCK,  
 Corner of Gay and Hill-sts.

## TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

## A. D. CHILDS' PATENT HORSE-POWER.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT! This Horse Power has un-  
 doubtedly many and very great advantages over all other  
 Horse Powers in this country, in the following particulars, viz:

1st, It is all iron, except the sweeps (or arms) to which the  
 horses are attached, and of course is very durable.

2dly, The main part of this Power, including the main  
 wheel, is all cast together in one piece, and it is cast round,  
 giving it great strength and permanency.

3dly, This power, when all together in running order, (ex-  
 cept the sweeps,) weighs about 600 pounds, and occupies about  
 the space of a common sized was tub; and the entire machine,  
 including the sweeps, can be moved in a common one-horse  
 cart.

4thly, The wheels are all covered out of sight, and secured  
 from dust, or any possible harm to its attendants.—A very im-  
 portant consideration.

5thly, The ease with which this Power is propelled, perfect-  
 ly adapts it to the use of one horse, whilst from its peculiar  
 construction, it combines strength sufficient for six common  
 sized horses; and it is confidently believed that two horses with  
 this power, will do the work of at least three with the com-  
 mon powers now in use.

PRICE \$110.—or without the wood work of the sweeps \$100.

The subscriber would invite his patrons and the public gen-  
 erally to call and examine this Horse Power for themselves,  
 and also his Threshing Machines, as he has several on hand  
 of superior workmanship. He has also on hand a quantity of  
 Ploughs of all sizes and various patterns and well made, with  
 a great variety of other implements, such as Wheat Fans, Har-  
 rows; Swinglo-trees, Corn Shellers, Corn and Cob Crushers,  
 &c. &c., which he will sell very low, as he wishes to close out  
 his old stock, which he has been several years reducing.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters and Plough Castings on hand at  
 Wholesale & Retail as heretofore. J. S. EASTMAN,

In the rear of his old Store, No. 180 PRATT STREET, near  
 HANOVER-ST. Entrance by alley through the Front Store.  
 Sep 1

THE "Simon pure," and invincible WILEY FLOW still in  
 the field—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ENBOR STREET, near  
 the Bel-Air Market—Manufacturer and Vendor of Imple-  
 ments of Husbandry, viz. Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-  
 Cradles, Wheel-Fans, Corn-Shellors, Straw-Cutters, Endless  
 chain Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c.—through  
 this medium, would appraise the agricultural community of the  
 fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental  
 city" of the GENUINE WILEY FLOW (right and left hand)  
 composed of the real "Simon pure" and justly celebrated New  
 York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are  
 warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a  
 cost of about two cents per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you  
 are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his  
 implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, for  
 cash, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

## 10,000 Copies in 4 Months!

## COLE'S AMERICAN VETERINARIAN,

OR Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes,  
 Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and  
 preserving health by good management, with full directions for  
 Training and Breeding, by S. W. Cole, Esq.

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 mer's Library is complete without it. The demand for TEN  
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 scribed.

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 country. The following short extracts show in what estima-  
 tion the work is held.

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"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compila-  
 tion of this work. We understand that it has already had a  
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 Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

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"We think no Farmer would willingly be without this  
 Book, after glancing at the table of Contents."

[Albany Cultivator.]

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 under the names by which they are known in this country,  
 and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every  
 Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We  
 second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every  
 Farmer."

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 mals might be saved by following his directions."

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather is  
 50 cents.

WANTED, 50 active, intelligent, and enterprising AGENTS,  
 to sell this work, two in each State of the Union. A small cap-  
 ital of from \$25 to \$50, will be necessary for each Agent. Ad-  
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